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The warped, resolved, deformed conifold gets flavoured

Jérôme Gaillard^{a1}, Dario Martelli^{b2}, Carlos Núñez^{a3}, Ioannis Papadimitriou^{c4}

*a: Department of Physics, Swansea University
Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP, United Kingdom*

*b: Department of Mathematics, King's College, London
Strand, London WC2R 2LS, United Kingdom*

*c: Department of Physics, CERN Theory Unit
1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland*

Abstract

We discuss a simple transformation that allows to generate $SU(3)$ structure solutions of Type IIB supergravity with RR fluxes, starting from non-Kähler solutions of Type I supergravity. The method may be applied also in the presence of supersymmetric source branes. We apply this transformation to a solution describing fivebranes wrapped on the S^2 of the resolved conifold with additional *flavour* fivebrane sources. The resulting solution is a generalisation of the resolved deformed conifold solution of Butti *et al* [1] by the addition of D5 brane and D3 brane sources. We propose that this solution may be interpreted in terms of a combined effect of Higgsing and cascade of Seiberg dualities in the dual field theory.

¹pyjg@swansea.ac.uk

²dario.martelli@kcl.ac.uk

³c.nunez@swansea.ac.uk

⁴Ioannis.Papadimitriou@cern.ch

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1 Introduction

The systematic study of supersymmetric geometries of String/M theory has provided new valuable tools for addressing a number of problems in the context of the gauge/string duality as well as in string compactifications. Powerful techniques for studying supersymmetric backgrounds of various supergravities are based on G -structures and generalised geometry. In this paper we will consider a class of supersymmetric backgrounds of Type IIB supergravity characterised by an $SU(3)$ structure [2], and we will discuss a simple solution generating method applicable to these geometries. In particular, we will show that starting from a solution to the “torsional superstring” equations of [3], a more general interpolating solution may be generated, that includes the simple class of warped Calabi-Yau solutions [4] in a limit. In most cases, this procedure is equivalent to the chain of U-dualities discussed in [5], as was also showed in [6]. However, exploiting the relation to generalised calibrations, this method can be applied as well to geometries which include the back-reaction of *supersymmetric sources*. In fact, we will apply the procedure to a supersymmetric solution describing N_c D5 branes wrapped on the S^2 inside the resolved conifold, plus N_f D5 branes sharing the $\mathbb{R}^{1,3}$ Minkowski directions and infinitely extended along a transverse cylinder [7]. We will study the case in which the N_f sources are smeared over their transverse compact directions and we can have $N_f/N_c \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$. The motivations and consequences of this smearing have been discussed in detail in [8].

The “seed” solution on which the solution generating technique mentioned will be applied was discussed in [9]¹. The large radius (UV) behaviour of this solution is such that the dilaton asymptotes to a constant. In section 3.2.2 we will study the small radius (IR) asymptotics suitable for the purposes of this work, extending the analysis in [9, 10]. The solution we will discuss is singular at the origin of the radial direction and we may view this singularity as one that can be resolved, in a fashion similar to the Klebanov-Tseytlin solution [11], where away from the singularity the solution captures the correct Physics. We will not resolve this singularity in the present paper, but we anticipate that one way to do this is to consider a

¹More precisely, the solutions in [9] had different IR asymptotics to the ones we will present in this paper.

profile for the smeared flavour branes that vanishes smoothly at the origin [12]. The solution depends on two integers N_c and N_f , and we will fix the boundary conditions in the IR by requiring that setting $N_f = 0$, the smooth solution discussed in [5] is recovered.

The field theory proposed to be dual to the solutions in [7, 9, 10] is a deformation of $\mathcal{N} = 1$ SQCD by coupling the quarks to the infinite tower of massive states (Kaluza-Klein modes) whose presence is due to the twisting of the original six-dimensional field theory. See [13] for details about the twisting and the spectrum.

After applying the solution generating technique to the “seed” solution, we will find a new background with non-zero Ramond-Ramond (RR) and Neveu-Schwarz (NS) fields. In addition to the integers N_c, N_f , the solution depends on three continuous parameters. One of them is the string coupling at infinity. Then there is a parameter we denote c , which is related to the size of the S^2 as measured from infinity [5], hence to the amount of resolution in the geometry. In the unflavoured case this parameter was related to the VEV of baryonic operators in the baryonic branch of the Klebanov-Strassler theory [14]. Finally, we have a parameter introduced by the transformation². The solution may be viewed as a “flavoured” version of the resolved deformed conifold solution [1], thus justifying our title. Sending to zero the resolution parameter ($c \rightarrow \infty$), and N_f , we will obtain a solution closely related to the Klebanov-Strassler solution.

We will then discuss the dual field theory interpretation of our new solutions. We begin with the simpler solution mentioned above: in this case we will argue that the presence of smeared source D3 branes may be interpreted as a change of ranks of the gauge theory due to *Higgsing*, that in our case will take place at all energy scales. This is inspired by the ideas discussed in [15]. More precisely, we will propose a Klebanov-Strassler type quiver theory $SU(N_c + n + n_f) \times SU(n + n_f)$ in the mesonic branch, where the change of ranks is due to a combination³ of Seiberg dualities (running of n) and of Higgsing (running of n_f).

The field theory interpretation of the general case when we restore a non-zero value of N_f is more complicated. We will make some general comments and then we will analyse two kinds of field theory scenarios. In both cases we will consider a quiver gauge theory with two nodes, each with different ranks of the gauge groups, and we will assume that there are bi-fundamental fields interacting with a quartic superpotential, precisely as in the Klebanov-Strassler theory. In section 4.2.1, we will analyse a quiver in which we have added *explicit flavours*, *i.e.* fields transforming in fundamental representations of the gauge groups. In this case the global flavour symmetry is manifest along the flow from the UV to the IR. However,

²As we will explain later, this parameter corresponds to the boost parameter in [5].

³We are indebted to Ofer Aharony for crucial comments that helped us sharpening this proposal.

in this picture a precise understanding of the interplay of Seiberg dualities and Higgsing appears problematic, as we will explain. In section 4.2.2 we will discuss the possibility that the flavour symmetry may develop dynamically after Higgsing and the cascade take place. As we will see, in this case we can obtain a rather detailed matching between field theory and gravity computations.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: in section 2 we will discuss a solution generating method applicable to supersymmetric Type IIB geometries characterised by an $SU(3)$ structure. We will also explain how to incorporate supersymmetric sources (flavour branes). In section 3 we will give details of the new solutions. First we will extend previous studies on fivebrane solutions with asymptotically constant dilaton, and then we will construct explicitly the new flavoured resolved deformed conifold solution. In section 4 we will discuss possible dual field theory interpretations of these backgrounds. The two scenarios alluded to above will be discussed in detail. Section 5 contains a discussion of a \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry, and its breaking, in gravity and in the field theory. Finally, we summarise our findings in section 6. The appendices include the Type IIB equations of motion and various technical calculations that we will quote in the paper.

2 Generating solutions from $SU(3)$ structures

We start this section by presenting the BPS equations of an $SU(3)$ structure background, derived from the general set-up in [2]. While the authors of [2] work with pure spinors, in a particular case, their results can be formulated in terms of the two differential forms characterising the $SU(3)$ structure. First, let us state precisely the ansatz and conventions. We work with Type IIB supergravity in Einstein frame and consider a ten-dimensional space as a warped product of a four-dimensional Minkowski space and a six-dimensional space equipped with an $SU(3)$ structure, using the metric

$$ds^2 = e^{2\Delta} [dx_{1,3}^2 + ds_6^2]. \quad (2.1)$$

We also have several fluxes: the RR forms $F_{(1)}$, $F_{(3)}$, $F_{(5)}$ and the NS three-form H . These have components only in the internal six-dimensional space, except for $F_{(5)}$ that is self-dual. Generically, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} F_{(5)} &= e^{4\Delta+\Phi} (1 + *_{10}) \text{vol}_{(4)} \wedge f, \\ H &= dB, \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

where f is a one-form. The general Type IIB supersymmetry conditions for these geometries were derived in [2, 16] as equations for the two pure spinors (multi-forms) Ψ_1, Ψ_2 and read

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-2\Delta+\Phi/2}(\mathrm{d} - H\wedge)[e^{2\Delta-\Phi/2}\Psi_1] &= \mathrm{d}\left(\Delta + \frac{\Phi}{4}\right) \wedge \bar{\Psi}_1 + \frac{ie^{\Delta+5\Phi/4}}{8}[f - *_6 F_{(3)} + e^{4\Delta+\Phi} *_6 F_{(1)}], \\ (\mathrm{d} - H\wedge)[e^{2\Delta-\Phi/2}\Psi_2] &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

We then specialise these to the case of $SU(3)$ structure. This means that the two pure spinors take the form

$$\Psi_1 = -\frac{e^{i\zeta}}{8}e^{\Delta+\Phi/4}\left(1 - ie^{2\Delta+\Phi/2}J - \frac{1}{2}e^{4\Delta+\Phi}J \wedge J\right), \quad \Psi_2 = -\frac{e^{4\Delta+\Phi}}{8}\Omega. \quad (2.4)$$

Here J is the (would-be) Kähler two-form and Ω is the holomorphic three-form. Together, these define an $SU(3)$ structure on the six-dimensional geometry. In addition, we have a function ζ arising as a phase in the pure spinor Ψ_1 . For this reason, the $SU(3)$ structure is referred to as interpolating⁴.

Equating terms involving forms of the same degree we obtain the BPS equations of the system written as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{d}(e^{6\Delta+\Phi/2}\Omega) &= 0 \\ \mathrm{d}(e^{8\Delta}J \wedge J) &= 0 \\ \mathrm{d}(e^{2\Delta-\Phi/2}\cos\zeta) &= 0 \\ -e^{-4\Delta-\Phi}\mathrm{d}(e^{4\Delta}\sin\zeta) &= f \\ -e^\Phi\cos\zeta *_6 F_{(3)} - e^{2\Delta+3\Phi/2}\sin\zeta\mathrm{d}(e^{-\Phi}\sin\zeta) \wedge J &= e^{-2\Delta-\Phi/2}\mathrm{d}(e^{4\Delta+\Phi}J) \\ -\sin\zeta e^\Phi *_6 F_{(3)} + \cos\zeta e^{2\Delta+3\Phi/2}\mathrm{d}(e^{-\Phi}\sin\zeta) \wedge J &= H \\ -\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{d}(e^{-\Phi}\sin\zeta) \wedge J \wedge J &= *_6 F_{(1)} \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

Manipulating these equations a little more one can show that

$$H = \mathrm{d}(\tan\zeta e^{2\Delta+\Phi/2}J) \quad \rightarrow \quad B = \tan\zeta e^{2\Delta+\Phi/2}J, \quad (2.6)$$

thus the (non-closed part of the) B field is determined by the $SU(3)$ structure. Notice that the first equation in (2.5) implies that the geometry is *complex*, in the usual sense, as opposed to the general case discussed in [2, 16]. This gives a useful characterisation of the geometries we are interested in. These equations were also derived in [6], which discussed first the results presented in this section.

⁴See [17, 18] for earlier work on interpolating geometries.

In the rest of this paper, we will impose that $F_{(1)} = 0$. The last equation in (2.5) then implies that $d(e^{-\Phi} \sin \zeta) = 0$ and the system simplifies further, reducing to

$$\begin{aligned} d(e^{6\Delta+\Phi/2}\Omega) &= 0, & d(e^{2\Delta-\Phi/2}\cos\zeta) &= 0, & d(e^{8\Delta}J \wedge J) &= 0, \\ -e^{\Phi}\cos\zeta *_6 F_{(3)} &= e^{-2\Delta-\Phi/2}d(e^{4\Delta+\Phi}J), & H &= -\sin\zeta e^{\Phi} *_6 F_{(3)}, \\ -e^{-4\Delta-\Phi}d(e^{4\Delta}\sin\zeta) &= f. \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

It is instructive to specialise the system (2.7) to the case $\zeta = 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} d(e^{6\Delta+\Phi/2}\Omega) &= 0, & d(e^{2\Delta-\Phi/2}) &= 0, & d(e^{8\Delta}J \wedge J) &= 0 \\ -e^{\Phi} *_6 F_{(3)} &= e^{-2\Delta-\Phi/2}d(e^{4\Delta+\Phi}J) \\ f &= 0, & H &= 0, & F_{(1)} &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

The only non-zero flux is then $F_{(3)}$ and the BPS system describes a configuration of D5 branes. These are simply the S-dual version of the “torsional superstring” equations of [3, 19] and they were written in this form in [20, 21]. A notable solution to these equations was discussed in [22].

We will now show that from a solution of the system (2.8) one can generate a solution of the more complicated system (2.7) for a non-vanishing ζ . This is then a simple solution generating technique. We will sometimes refer to this procedure as *rotation*⁵. Precisely, we have that if one defines

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi &= \Phi^{(0)} \\ e^{2\Delta} &= \frac{1}{\cos\zeta} e^{2\Delta^{(0)}} = \frac{\kappa_1}{\cos\zeta} e^{\Phi/2} \\ \Omega &= \left(\frac{\cos\zeta}{\kappa_1}\right)^3 \Omega^{(0)} \\ J &= \left(\frac{\cos\zeta}{\kappa_1}\right)^2 J^{(0)} \\ F_{(3)} &= \frac{1}{\kappa_1^2} F_{(3)}^{(0)} \\ F_{(5)} &= -(1 + *_6) dx^0 \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \wedge d\left(\frac{\sin\zeta}{\cos^2\zeta} e^{4\Delta^{(0)}}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

where the quantities with a ⁽⁰⁾ obey the equations in (2.8), then the (new) quantities on the left-hand side obey the equations in (2.7). κ_1 is here an integration constant. We require

⁵There are different motivations for this: firstly, it is a rotation in the space of Killing spinors, parameterised by ζ . Secondly, in the particular case discussed in [5] this corresponds to an actual rotation of NS5 branes in a T-dual Type IIA brane picture.

that the condition $F_{(1)} = 0$ is preserved, which implies that $d(e^{-\Phi} \sin \zeta) = 0$. We can then solve this equation obtaining

$$\sin \zeta = \kappa_2 e^{\Phi} , \quad (2.10)$$

where κ_2 is another integration constant. This formula requires the dilaton to be bounded from above at any position in space. To summarise, let us write the background after the “rotation” in terms of the initial one (in Einstein frame),

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= e^{-\Phi/2} \left[h^{-1/2} dx_{1,3}^2 + e^{2\Phi} h^{1/2} ds_6^{(0)2} \right] \\ F_{(3)} &= \frac{1}{\kappa_1} e^{-2\Phi} *_6 d(e^{2\Phi} J^{(0)}) \\ B &= \frac{\kappa_2}{\kappa_1} e^{2\Phi} J^{(0)} \\ F_{(5)} &= -\kappa_2 (1 + *_{10}) \text{vol}_{(4)} \wedge dh^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

where

$$h = \frac{1}{\kappa_1^2} (e^{-2\Phi} - \kappa_2^2) . \quad (2.12)$$

Any solution of the system (2.5), supplemented by the Bianchi identities for the fluxes, is a solution of the equations of motion of Type IIB supergravity [2, 16]. One can then show that imposing the Bianchi identities for the simplified (seed) system (2.8), implies also the Bianchi identities, and hence the full equations of motion, of the more complicated system. Thus, starting from a solution of the system (2.8) (with a bounded dilaton), one can generate a solution of the system (2.7) using the formulas in (2.9). This result was discussed also in [6].

2.1 Adding D5 brane sources

In this subsection we will show how the generating technique discussed above may be applied also to supersymmetric solutions for a combined system of supergravity plus smeared sources. The key observations are the following. Firstly, when the sources are smeared in a supersymmetric way, the D-brane action can be written in terms of generalised calibrations and their net effect is captured by simple modifications of the Bianchi identities for the fluxes. In particular, the non-closed part of the fluxes is identified with the so-called smearing form – see [23]. The supersymmetry equations, however, do not change in form. Then by using the results of [24], the computation of the previous subsection can be applied to the case with sources. The interest of including the back-reaction of such explicit branes is that these may be interpreted as flavours in the context of the gauge/gravity duality.

We consider the case of D5 brane sources. One then needs to study the combined action of Type IIB supergravity with the DBI and WZ terms for the source branes. Using the $SU(3)$ structure calibration conditions, the combined action can be written as [23]

$$S = S_{IIB} - \int \left(e^{4\Delta+\Phi/2} \text{vol}_{(4)} \wedge (\cos \zeta e^{2\Delta} J + \sin \zeta e^{-\Phi/2} B) - C_{(6)} + C_{(4)} \wedge B \right) \wedge \Xi_{(4)} \quad (2.13)$$

where S_{IIB} is the action of Type IIB supergravity. Here $\Xi_{(4)}$ is the smearing form, characterising the distribution of sources. It is proportional to the number of flavour branes N_f and has no components along the Minkowski directions. $C_{(4)}$ and $C_{(6)}$ are defined via

$$\begin{aligned} F_{(5)} &= dC_{(4)} + B \wedge F_{(3)}, \\ F_{(7)} &= -e^\Phi *_6 F_{(3)} = dC_{(6)} + B \wedge F_{(5)}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

Using the results of [24], we know that the addition of sources, even when smeared, does not modify the form of the BPS system (2.5) but only the Bianchi identities. These now read

$$\begin{aligned} dF_{(3)} &= \Xi_{(4)}, \\ dF_{(5)} &= H \wedge F_{(3)} + B \wedge \Xi_{(4)}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.15)$$

As shown in [24], if one imposes the Bianchi identities, every solution of the BPS system is a solution of the equations of motion coming from (2.13). As previously described, one can generate a solution to the equations of motion of the action (2.13) from the case $\zeta = 0$. Setting $\zeta = 0$ in (2.13) and using the fact that $B = 0$ we find

$$S_{\text{D5 sources}} = - \int \left(e^{6\Delta+\Phi/2} \text{vol}_{(4)} \wedge J - C_{(6)} \right) \wedge \Xi_{(4)}. \quad (2.16)$$

This is the action for supersymmetric D5 brane sources in a background characterised by the equations (2.8).

2.2 The limit of D3 brane sources

The limit $\zeta \rightarrow \pi/2$, in which the supergravity background goes over to the warped Calabi-Yau geometry, is slightly more subtle [5]. Here we will determine how the action for the source branes behaves in this limit, and we will find that indeed the limiting action corresponds to smeared source D3 branes, with a particular smearing form arising in the limit. Considering the action (2.13) as generated from the $\zeta = 0$ case (2.16), we can work out the dependence on ζ of every quantity from eqs. (2.7) and (2.9). Recalling that the RR potentials are defined

using (2.14), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
e^{2\Delta} &= \frac{1}{\cos \zeta} e^{2\Delta^{(0)}} = \frac{\kappa_1}{\cos \zeta} e^{\Phi/2} \\
e^\Phi &= \frac{1}{\kappa_2} \sin \zeta \\
J &= \frac{\cos^2 \zeta}{\kappa_1^2} J^{(0)} \\
B &= \frac{1}{\kappa_1^2 \sqrt{\kappa_2}} \sin^{3/2} \zeta e^{2\Delta^{(0)}} J^{(0)} \\
C_{(6)} &= \frac{1}{\kappa_1^2 \sqrt{\kappa_2}} \sqrt{\sin \zeta} e^{6\Delta^{(0)}} \text{vol}_{(4)} \wedge J^{(0)} \\
C_{(4)} &= -\frac{\sin \zeta}{\cos^2 \zeta} e^{4\Delta^{(0)}} \text{vol}_{(4)}
\end{aligned} \tag{2.17}$$

Looking at the dependence on $\cos \zeta$, the action for the sources can be written as

$$S_{\text{sources}} = - \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 \zeta} \left([\cos^2 \zeta \sin \zeta e^{4\Delta} \text{vol}_{(4)} \wedge B + \cos^2 \zeta C_{(4)} \wedge B] + O(\cos^2 \zeta) \right) \wedge \Xi_{(4)}. \tag{2.18}$$

In this formula, the quantity in square brackets does not scale with $\cos \zeta$, implying that this is approaching a finite non-zero value when ζ goes to $\pi/2$, and additional terms in $O(\cos^2 \zeta)$ go to zero in the limit. However, there is an overall factor $\cos^{-2} \zeta$. Therefore, if we want the action to be finite in the limit $\cos \zeta \rightarrow 0$, then we need to scale $\Xi_{(4)}$ accordingly. However, $\Xi_{(4)} = N_f \omega_{(4)}$ where $\omega_{(4)}$ does not depend on ζ . We then conclude that we need to impose the following condition:

$$\frac{N_f}{\cos^2 \zeta} \rightarrow \text{constant} \quad \text{when} \quad \zeta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}. \tag{2.19}$$

In this case the limit of the D5 brane source action is

$$S_{\text{sources}} \rightarrow S_{\text{D3 sources}} = - \int \left(e^{4\Delta^{(0)}} \text{vol}_{(4)} + \tilde{C}_{(4)} \right) \wedge \tilde{\Xi}_{(6)} \tag{2.20}$$

where the tilded quantities correspond to the limit of the untilded ones. We have defined $\tilde{\Xi}_{(6)}$ as

$$B \wedge \Xi_{(4)} \rightarrow \tilde{\Xi}_{(6)} \quad \text{when} \quad \zeta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}. \tag{2.21}$$

In the limiting case we can then identify the action as the smearing of supersymmetric D3 branes with smearing form $\tilde{\Xi}_{(6)}$.

3 Adding D3 branes to the flavoured D5 brane solution

Here we apply the procedure discussed in the previous section to a solution representing D5 branes wrapped on the S^2 of the resolved conifold, with the addition of explicit smeared D5

brane sources. The resulting Type IIB solution with D3 brane charge and B field will be a “flavoured” version of the warped resolved deformed conifold solution originally derived in [1]. We will postpone a field theory interpretation of this new background until section 4.

3.1 D5 branes on the resolved conifold with flavour D5 branes

The setup corresponding to D5 branes wrapped on the S^2 of the resolved conifold, with addition of smeared D5 sources was described in [7, 9, 10]. The metric in the Einstein frame takes the form

$$ds^2 = e^{2\Delta} [dx_{1,3}^2 + e^{\Phi-4\Delta} ds_6^2], \quad (3.1)$$

where here the internal metric ds_6^2 does not change under the “rotation” procedure. As we have seen in the previous section, the un-rotated metric is obtained by setting $e^{2\Delta} = e^{2\Delta^{(0)}} = \kappa_1 e^{\Phi/2}$ in (3.1). The solution can then be completely described⁶ in terms of the sechsbeins e^a , $a = 1, \dots, 6$, parameterising the internal metric ds_6^2 , i.e. $ds_6^2 = \delta_{ab} e^a e^b$. In the notation of [7] the sechsbeins are

$$\begin{aligned} e^\rho &= e^k d\rho, & e^\theta &= e^q \omega_1, & e^\varphi &= e^q \omega_2, \\ e^1 &= \frac{1}{2} e^g (\tilde{\omega}_1 + a \omega_1), & e^2 &= \frac{1}{2} e^g (\tilde{\omega}_2 - a \omega_2), & e^3 &= \frac{1}{2} e^k (\tilde{\omega}_3 + \omega_3), \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

where the one-forms ω_i , $\tilde{\omega}_i$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, are defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1 &= d\theta, & \tilde{\omega}_1 &= \cos \psi d\tilde{\theta} + \sin \psi \sin \tilde{\theta} d\tilde{\varphi}, \\ \omega_2 &= \sin \theta d\varphi, & \tilde{\omega}_2 &= -\sin \psi d\tilde{\theta} + \cos \psi \sin \tilde{\theta} d\tilde{\varphi}, \\ \omega_3 &= \cos \theta d\varphi, & \tilde{\omega}_3 &= d\psi + \cos \tilde{\theta} d\tilde{\varphi}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

Moreover, the RR three-form is given by

$$\begin{aligned} F_{(3)} &= -2N_c e^{-2g-k} e^1 \wedge e^2 \wedge e^3 + \frac{N_c}{2} (a^2 - 2ab + 1 - \frac{N_f}{N_c}) e^{-2q-k} e^\theta \wedge e^\varphi \wedge e^3 \\ &\quad + N_c (b - a) e^{-g-q-k} (e^1 \wedge e^\varphi + e^2 \wedge e^\theta) \wedge e^3 \\ &\quad + \frac{N_c}{2} b' e^{-g-q-k} e^\rho \wedge (-e^\theta \wedge e^1 + e^\varphi \wedge e^2). \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

As was shown in [9], there is a set of variables that decouples the BPS equations described in the previous section for this ansatz and leads to a single second order ordinary differential equation, whose solution completely determines the supergravity background. See also Appendix D. This set of variables is introduced defining

$$\begin{aligned} e^{2q} &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{P^2 - Q^2}{P \cosh \tau - Q} \right), & e^{2g} &= P \cosh \tau - Q, & e^{2k} &= 4Y, \\ a &= \frac{P \sinh \tau}{P \cosh \tau - Q}, & b &= \frac{\sigma}{N_c}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

⁶In Appendix D we have written this solution in the variables used in [5].

Solving the resulting set of decoupled BPS equations one then finds

$$\begin{aligned}
\sinh \tau &= \frac{1}{\sinh(2(\rho - \rho_o))}, \\
Q &= \left(Q_o + \frac{2N_c - N_f}{2} \right) \cosh \tau + \frac{2N_c - N_f}{2} (2\rho \cosh \tau - 1), \\
\sigma &= \tanh \tau \left(Q + \frac{2N_c - N_f}{2} \right), \\
e^{4(\Phi - \Phi_o)} &= \frac{\cosh^2(2\rho_o)}{(P^2 - Q^2)Y \sinh^2 \tau}, \\
Y &= \frac{1}{8}(P' + N_f),
\end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

while the only remaining unknown function, $P(\rho)$, is determined by the equation

$$P'' + (P' + N_f) \left(\frac{P' + Q' + 2N_f}{P - Q} + \frac{P' - Q' + 2N_f}{P + Q} - 4 \cosh \tau \right) = 0. \tag{3.7}$$

Here ρ_o , Q_o and Φ_o are constants of integration and we set $Q_o = -N_c + N_f/2$. The $SU(3)$ structure for this class of backgrounds is specified by a (would-be) Kähler form J and a holomorphic three-form Ω , which may be written explicitly as follows (cf. [5] for the unflavored case)

$$\begin{aligned}
J^{(0)} &= e^\rho \wedge e^3 + e^\theta \wedge (-\cos \mu e^\varphi + \sin \mu e^2) + e^1 \wedge (-\sin \mu e^\varphi - \cos \mu e^2), \\
\Omega^{(0)} &= (e^\rho + i e^3) \wedge [e^\theta + i (-\cos \mu e^\varphi + \sin \mu e^2)] \wedge [e^1 + i (-\sin \mu e^\varphi - \cos \mu e^2)],
\end{aligned} \tag{3.8}$$

where the angle $0 < \mu < \pi/2$ corresponds to a rotation in the $e^\varphi - e^2$ plane and is given by

$$\cos \mu = \frac{P - \cosh \tau Q}{P \cosh \tau - Q}. \tag{3.9}$$

The $SU(3)$ structure for the transformed solution is now obtained simply from (3.8) via the rescalings (2.9).

Charge quantisation

Given a solution of (3.7) one immediately obtains the full string background via the above relations. In particular, the new background is obtained as in (2.11) and it depends on the parameters N_c and N_f , which in the case $\zeta = 0$, can be interpreted respectively as the number of colour and flavour D5 branes. However, this interpretation should be reconsidered for the transformed backgrounds. Notice that in the presence of sources one should be careful with

the D5 charge quantisation condition for the original background. In particular, since F_3 is not closed, its integral over the three-cycle at infinity will depend on the representative submanifold, hence it cannot be quantised. We therefore *define* the number of colour D5 branes by integrating over the three-cycle F_3 evaluated at $N_f = 0$. Since the latter is closed, this definition makes sense and we have

$$\frac{1}{2\kappa_{10}} \int_{S^3} F_3|_{N_f=0} = N_c T_5, \quad (3.10)$$

where S^3 is any representative of the unique three-cycle at infinity. For the transformed background this should be modified to

$$\frac{1}{2\kappa_{10}} \int_{S^3} F_3|_{N_f=0} = \tilde{N}_c T_5 = \frac{N_c}{\kappa_1} T_5 \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (3.11)$$

We also redefine the number of flavours using

$$dF_3 = \frac{\tilde{N}_f}{4} \sin \theta \sin \tilde{\theta} d\theta \wedge d\varphi \wedge d\tilde{\theta} \wedge d\tilde{\varphi} = \frac{N_f}{4\kappa_1} \sin \theta \sin \tilde{\theta} d\theta \wedge d\varphi \wedge d\tilde{\theta} \wedge d\tilde{\varphi}. \quad (3.12)$$

Noticing that P , Q and $J^{(0)}$ are homogeneous of N_c and N_f of degree one, it follows that the rotated background, in *string frame*, becomes

$$\begin{aligned} ds_{str}^2 &= h^{-1/2} dx_{1,3}^2 + e^{2\Phi} h^{1/2} \kappa_1 ds_6^2(\tilde{N}_c, \tilde{N}_f) \\ F_3 &= e^{-2\Phi} *_6 d(e^{2\Phi} J^{(0)}(\tilde{N}_c, \tilde{N}_f)), \\ B &= \kappa_2 e^{2\Phi} J^{(0)}(\tilde{N}_c, \tilde{N}_f), \\ F_5 &= -\kappa_2 (1 + *_{10}) dh^{-1} \wedge \text{vol}_{(4)}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

Using the expression (2.12) for h , it is clear that the constant κ_1 can be absorbed into the rescaled charges \tilde{N}_c and \tilde{N}_f . Namely, defining

$$\hat{h} = e^{-2\Phi} - \kappa_2^2, \quad (3.14)$$

and absorbing κ_1 by a trivial rescaling of the worldvolume coordinates $x^i \rightarrow \kappa_1^{-1} x^i$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} ds_{str}^2 &= \hat{h}^{-1/2} dx_{1,3}^2 + e^{2\Phi} \hat{h}^{1/2} ds_6^2(\tilde{N}_c, \tilde{N}_f) \\ F_3 &= e^{-2\Phi} *_6 d(e^{2\Phi} J^{(0)}(\tilde{N}_c, \tilde{N}_f)), \\ B &= \kappa_2 e^{2\Phi} J^{(0)}(\tilde{N}_c, \tilde{N}_f), \\ F_5 &= -\kappa_2 (1 + *_{10}) d\hat{h}^{-1} \wedge \text{vol}_{(4)}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

It follows that the effect of the rotation described in the previous section is simply the introduction of the parameter κ_2 , with $0 \leq \kappa_2 < \max\{e^{-\Phi}\}$. For $\kappa_2 = 0$ we recover the

original background. To make contact with the discussion in [5], we may parameterise κ_2 as

$$\kappa_2 = e^{-\Phi_\infty} \tanh \beta, \quad (3.16)$$

where Φ_∞ is the asymptotic value of the dilaton. In [5] this transformation was derived as a simple chain of U-dualities, and the constant β arose as a boost parameter in eleven dimensions. However, the derivation presented here (see also [6]) may be readily applied to cases with sources.

3.2 The flavoured resolved deformed conifold

We will now present a deformation of the solution of Butti *et al* [1], describing the baryonic branch of the Klebanov-Strassler theory [14], induced by the back-reaction of source D5 branes. We will start by first reviewing some of the material in [5].

3.2.1 Review of the unflavoured solution

Before we present the flavoured solution, let us recall the unflavoured solution [1, 7, 9, 5]. This solution is obtained by setting $\tilde{N}_f = 0$ in (3.15), $Q_o = -\tilde{N}_c$, $\rho_o = 0$ and picking a specific solution of the differential equation (3.7) for P . The solution is only known numerically, but one can easily determine its IR and UV asymptotic forms, which are specified in terms of two arbitrary constants, h_1 and c :⁷

$$P = \begin{cases} h_1 \rho + \frac{4h_1}{15} \left(1 - \frac{4\tilde{N}_c^2}{h_1^2}\right) \rho^3 + \frac{16h_1}{525} \left(1 - \frac{4\tilde{N}_c^2}{3h_1^2} - \frac{32\tilde{N}_c^4}{3h_1^4}\right) \rho^5 + \mathcal{O}(\rho^7), & \rho \rightarrow 0, \\ ce^{4\rho/3} + \frac{4\tilde{N}_c^2}{c} \left(\rho^2 - \rho + \frac{13}{16}\right) e^{-4\rho/3} + \mathcal{O}(\rho e^{-8\rho/3}), & \rho \rightarrow \infty. \end{cases} \quad (3.17)$$

In the full solution the two constants are related in a non-trivial way [5], given in (B.41) of Appendix B. What is important for the present discussion is that $h_1(c)$ as a function of c takes values in $[2, +\infty)$, while $c \in [0, +\infty)$, with $h_1(0) = 2$. One can also construct the solution in an expansion for large c , as is discussed in detail in Appendix B. One then finds, via (3.6), that the dilaton takes the form

$$e^{2\Phi} = e^{2\Phi_\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{c^2} h_{KS}(\rho) + \mathcal{O}(1/c^4)\right), \quad (3.18)$$

⁷These constants are related to the parameters γ , t_∞ and U in [5] as follows:

$$h_1 = 2\gamma^2 \tilde{N}_c, \quad c = \frac{\tilde{N}_c}{6} e^{-\frac{2}{3}t_\infty}, \quad U = \frac{2\tilde{N}_c}{c}.$$

Moreover, \tilde{N}_c here is \tilde{M} in [5]. The complete map to the variables used in [5] includes: $t_{MM} = 2\rho$, $\tau_{MM} = t$, $c_{MM} = P/\tilde{N}_c$, and $f_{MM} = 4\mathcal{P}/\tilde{N}_c$. See also Appendices B and D.

where

$$e^{2\Phi_\infty} \equiv \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{e^{2\Phi_o}}{c^{3/2}}, \quad (3.19)$$

and

$$h_{KS} = 2^{1/3} \tilde{N}_c^2 \int_\rho^\infty \frac{d\rho'}{\sinh^2(2\rho')} (2\rho' \coth(2\rho') - 1) (\sinh(4\rho') - 4\rho')^{1/3}, \quad (3.20)$$

is the Klebanov-Strassler warp factor (cf. eq. (90) in [14]).

Let us recall some limits of this two-parameter family of solutions discussed in [5]:

- $\beta \rightarrow 0$

This is the original background before adding the D3 brane charge [7], namely it describes *wrapped D5 branes*. The interpretation of the parameter c was discussed in [9],[5]. Taking $c \rightarrow 0$ corresponds to going to the near-brane limit, which is the solution discussed in [22]. In this decoupling limit the theory on the fivebranes was argued to flow to pure $\mathcal{N} = 1$ in the IR [22]. In the opposite $c \rightarrow \infty$ limit, the metric approaches the deformed conifold with three-form flux.

- $\beta \rightarrow \infty$

This limit ensures that the constant term in the warp factor in (3.14) is removed and the leading term in the UV is dominated by h_{KS} . The expansion in large c does not terminate and c remains as the only non-trivial parameter of the solution in addition to Φ_∞ . This solution describes the *baryonic branch* of the Klebanov-Strassler theory and the parameter c is related to the baryonic branch VEV as $U \propto c^{-1}$ [1].

- $\beta \rightarrow \infty$ and $c \rightarrow \infty$

In this case the warp factor \hat{h} in (2.11) is replaced by h_{KS} and hence the background is the *Klebanov-Strassler* background [14]. In particular, the unwarped internal metric is the deformed conifold metric. The only free parameter is the asymptotic value of the dilaton Φ_∞ . The deformation parameter ϵ of the deformed conifold may be reabsorbed by a rescaling of the metric.

- $\beta \rightarrow \infty$ and $c \rightarrow 0$

This is the limit of large VEVs on the baryonic branch solution. In [5] it was shown that there is a large region where the dilaton is approximately constant and the solution is well approximated by the solution of [25]. It was then argued that in this limit one approaches the wrapped fivebrane theory, but with a B field on the two-sphere,

induced by the “rotation” procedure. Therefore in this case the theory is well described by fivebranes wrapped on a *fuzzy two-sphere*.

3.2.2 The new flavoured solution

Let us now present the new flavoured resolved deformed conifold solution. Note that the analysis so far is general enough to allow for smeared D5 sources and therefore we only need to find a new solution of the “master equation” (3.7) with $\tilde{N}_f \neq 0$, subject to the condition that it reduces to the solution of [1] in the limit $\tilde{N}_f \rightarrow 0$. We have found this new solution numerically, but again one can systematically determine the IR and UV asymptotics, discussed in detail in Appendix B:

$$P = \begin{cases} h_1 \rho + \frac{4\tilde{N}_f}{3} \left(-\rho \log \rho - \frac{1}{12} \rho \log(-\log \rho) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\rho \log(-\log \rho)}{\log \rho}\right) \right) + \mathcal{O}(\rho^3 \log \rho), & \rho \rightarrow 0, \\ ce^{4\rho/3} + \frac{9\tilde{N}_f}{8} + \frac{1}{c} \left((2\tilde{N}_c - \tilde{N}_f)^2 (\rho^2 - \rho + \frac{13}{16}) - \frac{81\tilde{N}_f^2}{64} \right) e^{-4\rho/3} + \mathcal{O}(\rho e^{-8\rho/3}), & \rho \rightarrow \infty. \end{cases} \quad (3.21)$$

These solutions are different from those discussed in [9] and in particular they reduce to their unflavoured counterparts in (3.17) in the limit $\tilde{N}_f \rightarrow 0$. However, contrary to the unflavoured solution, the flavoured solution is singular in the IR. Moreover, note that the flavours, *i.e.* terms proportional to \tilde{N}_f , dominate the IR, as well as the UV when $\beta \rightarrow \infty$ (see (3.24) below). Via (3.6) we see that this asymptotics imply that the dilaton goes to $-\infty$ in the IR and not to a constant as in the unflavoured case. In particular, for small values of the radial coordinate we have⁸

$$e^{2\Phi} = \frac{3e^{2\Phi_\infty} c^{3/2}}{\tilde{N}_f^{3/2} (-\log \rho)^{3/2}} \left(1 - \frac{\log(-\log \rho)}{8 \log \rho} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\log \rho}\right) \right). \quad (3.22)$$

Thus the warp factor has the following expansion in the IR

$$\hat{h} = \frac{1}{3} e^{-2\Phi_\infty} \left(\frac{2\tilde{N}_f}{c} \right)^{3/2} (-\log \rho)^{3/2} \left(1 + \frac{\log(-\log \rho)}{8 \log \rho} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\log \rho}\right) \right). \quad (3.23)$$

The numerical solution interpolating between the asymptotic behaviours in (3.21) is plotted in Fig. 1. In Fig. 2 the numerical solution is explicitly compared with the asymptotic solutions (3.21) by zooming in the IR and UV regions.

⁸To recover the limit $\tilde{N}_f = 0$ at fixed c the expansions (3.22) and (3.23) are not useful. This limit is completely smooth as can be seen from the expansions of P in (3.21) and the various plots of the numerical solutions.

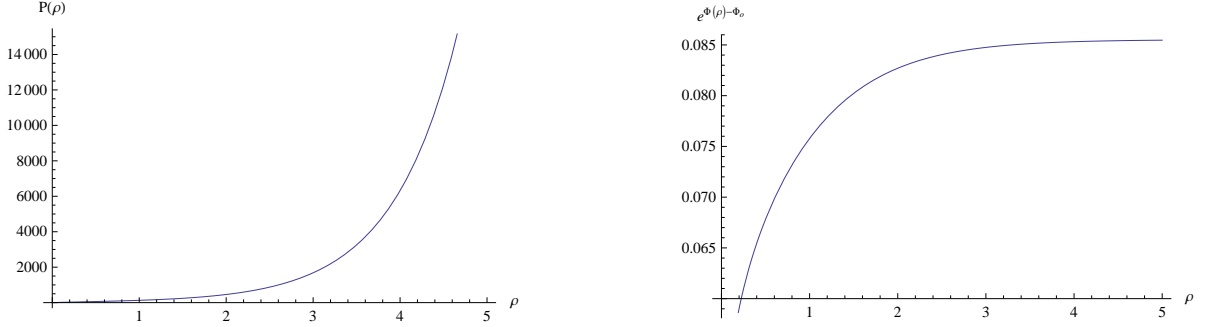


Figure 1: Plot of the function $P(\rho)$ and the dilaton for the numerical solution interpolating between the two asymptotic behaviours in (3.21). The plots correspond to the values $\tilde{N}_c = 10$, $\tilde{N}_f = 20$, $c = 30$, and $h_1 = 100$.

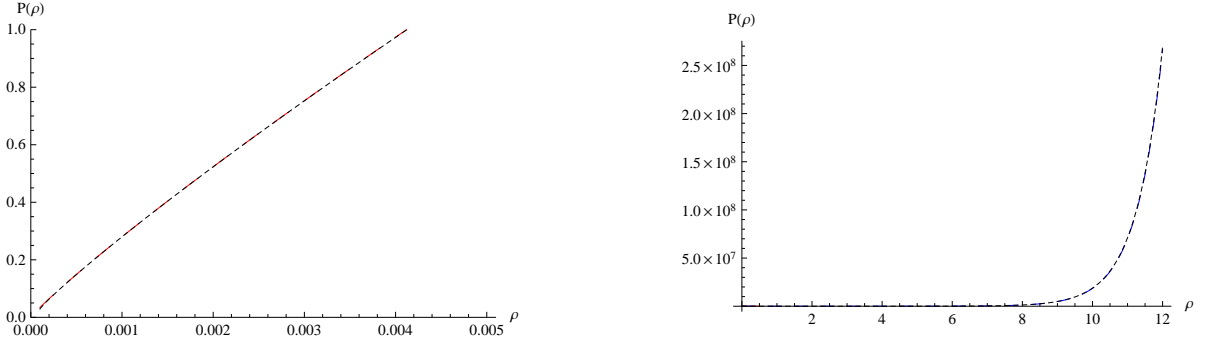


Figure 2: In these plots we plot the same numerical solution as in Fig. 1, but we zoom in on the IR region (left) and on the UV region (right) and we compare the numerical solution (black) with the corresponding asymptotic solutions given in (3.21). These are plotted in red (IR solution) and in blue (UV solution).

Let us now reconsider the various limits discussed in the previous section for the unflavoured solution:

- $\beta \rightarrow 0$

Again, this is the original D5 brane background before adding the D3 branes. Further taking $c \rightarrow 0$ is the near-brane (decoupling) limit. In this case, the resulting solution interpolates between the IR asymptotics given in (3.21) and the linear dilaton asymptotics $P \sim |2\tilde{N}_c - \tilde{N}_f|\rho + P_o$ (with $P_o = \frac{\tilde{N}_f}{2}$). The solution is plotted in Figs. 3 and 4 and it is the flavoured generalisation of the wrapped D5 solution of [22].

- $\beta \rightarrow \infty$

Although in this limit we remove the constant term from the warp factor in the UV, now the leading form of the warp factor is not dominated by h_{KS} any more, but by

the term introduced by the sources. In particular, using the expression (B.24) for the dilaton we have

$$\hat{h} = e^{-2\Phi_\infty} \left(\frac{2^{2/3} \tilde{N}_f}{c} \int_\rho^\infty d\rho' (\sinh(4\rho') - 4\rho')^{-1/3} + \mathcal{O}(1/c^2) \right). \quad (3.24)$$

It follows that the UV asymptotic behaviour of the flavoured solution is *different* from the Klebanov-Strassler asymptotics. As we will see later, this leads to a different field theory picture.

- $c \rightarrow \infty$ and $\beta \rightarrow \infty$

This limit cannot be taken naively in the flavoured case, due to the fact that the flavours dominate the UV after the leading constant term in the warp factor is removed. The reason why we cannot go to the Klebanov-Strassler limit, while keeping the flavour D5 branes, is that this is not a supersymmetric configuration [26]. Therefore we will consider the limit of $c \rightarrow \infty$ and $\tilde{N}_f \rightarrow 0$ at fixed $c\tilde{N}_f$. This limit will be the subject of the next subsection. In section 4, we will argue that the field theory interpretation of this solution is a modification (by Higgsing) of the Klebanov-Strassler cascade.

- $\beta \rightarrow \infty$ and $c \rightarrow 0$

One can perform an analysis similar to that in [5] for the solution in this range of parameters and show that there is again a large region where the solution is well approximated by a resolved conifold metric, with addition of fluxes *and* sources. This suggests that there should exist an exact Type IIB solution analogous to that in [25], modified by the presence of sources. It would be interesting to find this solution.

Summary

Let us summarise the effects of the addition of the flavour D5 branes to the unflavoured solution. The ansatz for the metric and fluxes is essentially unchanged and may be parameterised completely in terms of the function P - see Appendix D for a concise presentation of the ansatz. The function P for various values of \tilde{N}_f is plotted on the left in Figure 5. Notice that the leading UV behaviour of P is not affected by the flavours. However, the flavoured solution is actually singular at $\rho = 0$. After introducing the D3 branes, the six-dimensional metric ds_6^2 is unchanged, and is warped by the warp factor (3.14). This picks up the sub-leading behaviour of the dilaton in the UV and therefore it is sensitive to the \tilde{N}_f flavours - see the plots of \hat{h} on the right of Figure 5. The divergence of \hat{h} at $\rho = 0$ is

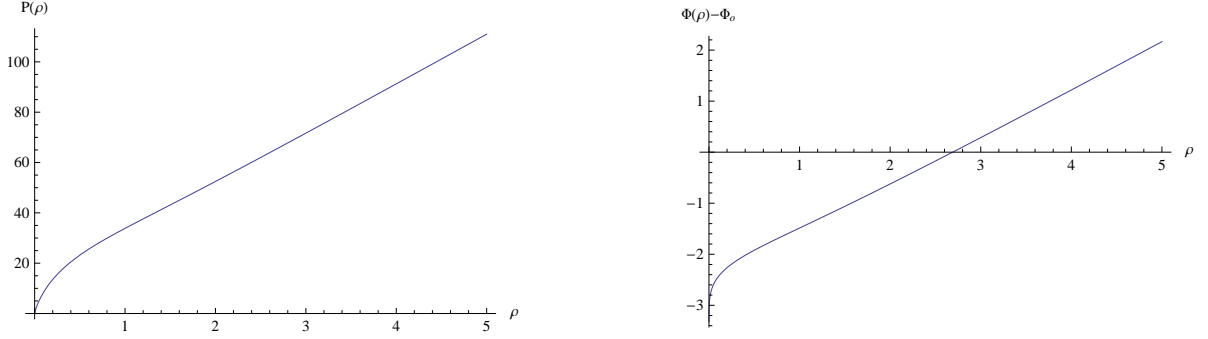


Figure 3: Plot of the function $P(\rho)$ and the dilaton for the numerical solution interpolating between the IR asymptotic behaviour in (3.21) and the linear UV asymptotics $P \sim |2\tilde{N}_c - \tilde{N}_f|\rho$. The plots correspond to the values $\tilde{N}_c = 20$, $\tilde{N}_f = 20$, $P_o = 10$ and $h_1 = 25.93$. Contrary to the $\tilde{N}_f = 0$ case, we do not have an analytic expression for the value of h_1 leading to linear dilaton asymptotics in the UV.

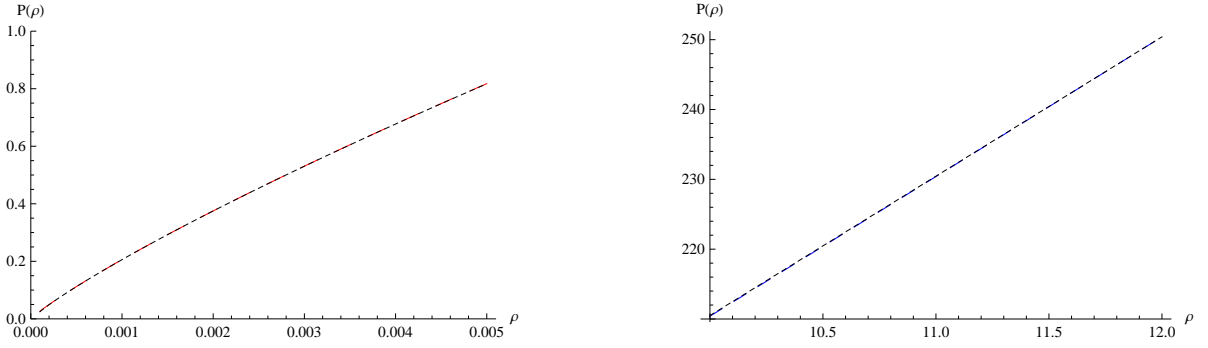


Figure 4: Here we plot the same numerical solution as in Fig. 3, but we zoom in on the IR region (left) and on the UV region and we compare the numerical solution (black) with the IR asymptotic solution given in (3.21) and the UV asymptotic solution $P \sim |2\tilde{N}_c - \tilde{N}_f|\rho$. These are plotted in red (IR solution) and in blue (UV solution).

due to the singularity in the IR. The fall-off at infinity is noticeably slower with respect to the unflavoured case, and we expect that this will persist after resolving the IR singularity. To understand the physical origin of the UV behaviour, we will next discuss the solution in a limit in which the six-dimensional (unwarped) metric becomes an ordinary deformed conifold.

3.3 Adding smeared D3 branes to the Klebanov-Strassler theory

We now discuss a solution obtained in the limit $c \rightarrow \infty$ (with $\tanh \beta = 1$) of the flavoured solution. This limit can be obtained by inserting the warp factor (3.24) in (3.14) and sending $c \rightarrow \infty$. However, the fact that $\hat{h} \sim 1/c$ and not $\hat{h} \sim 1/c^2$, as is the case for the unflavoured

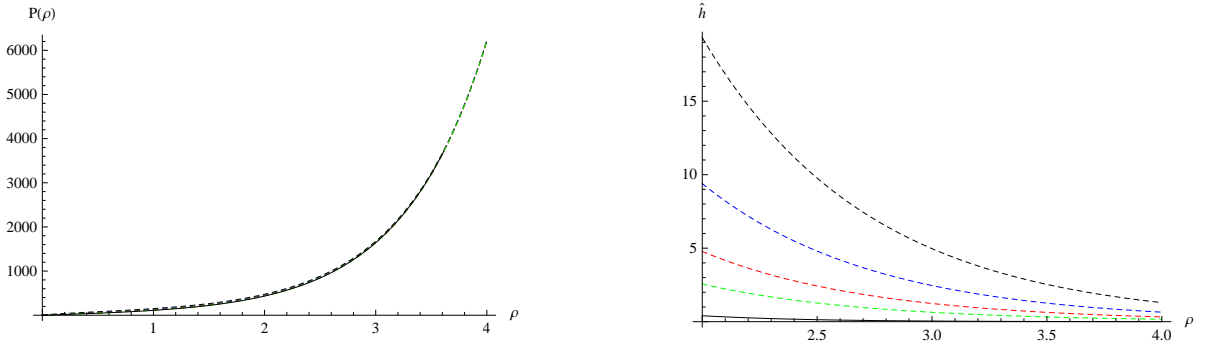


Figure 5: On the left: plots of $P(\rho)$ for fixed values $c = 30$, $\tilde{N}_c = 10$ and different values of \tilde{N}_f (and h_1). The continuous curve is $\tilde{N}_f = 0$. Superimposed on this are the curves for the following values: $\tilde{N}_f = 5$ (dotted green), $\tilde{N}_f = 10$ (dotted red), $\tilde{N}_f = 20$ (dotted blue), $\tilde{N}_f = 40$ (dotted black). On the right: different plots of $\hat{h}(\rho)$ for the same values of \tilde{N}_f .

solution, does not allow to take this limit directly. To obtain a well-defined limit we set $c\tilde{N}_f = \nu$, and keep ν fixed in the limit $c \rightarrow \infty$. Using (B.24), we obtain

$$\hat{h} = \frac{1}{c^2} e^{-2\Phi_\infty} \left(2^{2/3} \nu \int_\rho^\infty d\rho' (\sinh(4\rho') - 4\rho')^{-1/3} + h_{KS} \right) + \mathcal{O}(1/c^3). \quad (3.25)$$

Inserting this in (3.15) and sending $c \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain an exact solution (notice that the expressions for B and F_3 below do not scale with the parameter c)

$$\begin{aligned} ds_{str}^2 &= e^{\Phi_\infty} \left[h_\nu^{-1/2} dx_{1,3}^2 + h_\nu^{1/2} ds_6^2(\tilde{N}_c, 0) \right] \\ F_3 &= *_6 dJ^{(0)}(\tilde{N}_c, 0), \\ B &= e^{\Phi_\infty} J^{(0)}(\tilde{N}_c, 0), \\ F_5 &= -e^{-\Phi_\infty} (1 + *_{10}) dh_\nu^{-1} \wedge \text{vol}_{(4)}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.26)$$

where $ds_6^2(\tilde{N}_c, 0)$ is the *deformed conifold* metric and we defined

$$h_\nu = 2^{2/3} \nu \int_\rho^\infty d\rho' (\sinh(4\rho') - 4\rho')^{-1/3} + h_{KS}. \quad (3.27)$$

To understand the significance of this solution, notice that $\nu \neq 0$ leads to

$$dF_5 - H_3 \wedge F_3 = B \wedge \Xi_{(4)} \neq 0, \quad (3.28)$$

where the term on the right-hand side of this equation may be interpreted as the contribution from D3 brane sources smeared on the transverse directions. Indeed, the world-volume action for these sources arises in this limit, as discussed in subsection 2.2.

Going back to the solution *before* taking the $c \rightarrow \infty$ limit, we can think of the term $B \wedge \Xi_{(4)}$ in the second equation in (2.15) as a D3 brane charge density induced on the source D5 branes by the B field on their world-volume. Then we can compute the density of D3 branes by integrating the B field pulled back to the world-volume cylinder wrapped by the D5 branes, where we put a cut-off at some radial distance. The result is also valid in the $c \rightarrow \infty$ limit. Namely, we may define a running number⁹ of source D3 branes as

$$n_f = \frac{\tilde{N}_f}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{\text{cylinder}} B \propto \tilde{N}_f e^{-\Phi_\infty} \int^\rho e^{2\Phi+2k} d\rho', \quad (3.29)$$

where the factor of \tilde{N}_f comes from the overall factor in front of the action for the flavour D5 branes. Expanding this in the UV we get ($g_s = e^{\Phi_\infty}$)

$$n_f \sim g_s \nu e^{4\rho/3} \quad \text{for } \rho \rightarrow \infty. \quad (3.30)$$

The interpretation of this quantity becomes clear if we look at the asymptotic form of the warp factor in the standard radial coordinate $r \sim e^{2\rho/3}$. The leading term of the warp factor in the UV goes like

$$h_\nu \sim \frac{\nu r^2 + \tilde{N}_c^2 \log r}{r^4} \quad \text{for } r \rightarrow \infty. \quad (3.31)$$

Expressing this in terms of the running number of source D3 branes n_f , and running number of bulk D3 branes [14],

$$n \sim k \tilde{N}_c \sim g_s \tilde{N}_c^2 \log r \quad \text{for } r \rightarrow \infty, \quad (3.32)$$

this takes the form

$$g_s h_\nu \sim \frac{n_f + n}{r^4} \quad \text{for } r \rightarrow \infty. \quad (3.33)$$

This shows that there are precisely $n_f + n$ D3 branes in the background and reduces to the Klebanov-Strassler expression for $\nu = 0$. Notice that the running of the source and bulk D3 branes is quite different, and in particular the former dominates the UV. We will discuss later the implications of this behaviour. In fact, this is the leading asymptotic behaviour of the warp factor (3.24) in the general case.

The limiting solution is again singular near $\rho = 0$. However, this singularity comes entirely from the warp factor (3.27), while the metric $ds_6^2(\tilde{N}_c, 0)$ is the smooth deformed conifold metric. This singularity is due to the fact that the D3 sources are distributed uniformly along the radial direction down to $\rho = 0$.

⁹In the following formulas we will ignore numerical factors.

4 Comments on the field theory

In this section we will discuss possible field theory interpretations of the solutions we presented. As we will see, the solution of section 3.3 will be related to the mesonic branch of the Klebanov-Strassler theory, whereas a detailed field theory picture for the solutions with non-zero \tilde{N}_f and c^{-1} is more difficult to obtain. We find instructive to first recall the relation between the gravity solutions and the field theory picture in the unflavoured theories, as discussed in [5]. In that case the fivebrane solution contains one non-trivial parameter $U \propto c^{-1}$. Taking this to infinity corresponds to the near-brane limit, where a decoupled four dimensional field theory description exists. For any finite, non-zero value of U we can “rotate” the solution and add D3 branes and a new parameter β . In the new solution, the decoupling limit is obtained by taking $\beta \rightarrow \infty$. Thus U survives as a field theory parameter, and in particular it is proportional to the VEV of the \mathcal{U} operator, partner of the conserved baryonic current.

As already noted, the flavoured fivebrane solution has the same UV asymptotics as the unflavoured one¹⁰ and is still characterised by a parameter, denoted by c . The decoupling (near-brane) limit is obtained by sending $c \rightarrow 0$, where the asymptotic dilaton is linear, instead of constant. After the transformation that adds the D3 branes (for generic values of c), the warp factor will asymptote to a constant, unless again we take $\beta \rightarrow \infty$. We would like then to regard this as a limit in which a four dimensional field theory interpretation should be possible. To be more precise, let us write the leading expansion of the warp factor in the UV, after having dropped the constant term. Using the expansions in Appendix B, we get

$$\hat{h} = \frac{e^{-2\Phi_\infty}}{c^2} \left(\frac{3c\tilde{N}_f}{2} e^{-4\rho/3} + \frac{3}{32} \left[(2\tilde{N}_c - \tilde{N}_f)^2 (8\rho - 1) - 297\tilde{N}_f^2 \right] e^{-8\rho/3} + \mathcal{O}(e^{-4\rho}) \right) \quad (4.34)$$

and changing to the radial variable $r \sim e^{2\rho/3}$ we have

$$\hat{h} = \frac{3e^{-2\Phi_\infty}}{2c^2} \left(\frac{\nu r^2 + 3(\tilde{N}_c - \tilde{N}_f/2)^2 \log r}{r^4} \right) + \mathcal{O}(1/r^4). \quad (4.35)$$

Thus in terms of the effective number of running D3 branes

$$n_f \sim g_s \nu r^2 \quad \text{and} \quad n \sim g_s (\tilde{N}_c - \tilde{N}_f/2)^2 \log r \quad \text{for} \quad r \rightarrow \infty, \quad (4.36)$$

¹⁰Only the sub-leading behaviour is affected.

we see that again¹¹

$$g_s \hat{h} \sim \frac{n_f + n}{r^4} \quad \text{for} \quad r \rightarrow \infty. \quad (4.37)$$

Comparing with the limiting solution discussed in section 3.3, we see that the term proportional to n_f is due to the smeared source D3 branes, while the subleading term is due to the running bulk D3 branes. In particular, the former leading term does not give the usual asymptotic AdS with logarithmically running radius. This might suggest that a 4d field theory interpretation may not be available for these solutions. However, we can define the theory at some energy scale, *i.e.* at some radial distance r_* . Once the field theory is defined, we may then follow its evolution in the far UV, as for the ordinary Klebanov-Strassler theory. Notice the present discussion is valid both for vanishing \tilde{N}_f or otherwise.

The difference in asymptotics with respect to the usual logarithmic deviation from $\text{AdS}_5 \times T^{1,1}$ has an important implication in the dual field theory. In particular, we have that the would-be Goldstone boson fluctuation [29] around the solution of section 3.3 is *not normalisable*. This is easy to check by noticing that the ansatz in [29] is still valid in our case, and that the first integral in (3.27) of [29] is divergent with our asymptotic behaviour of the warp factor. Consequently, in our case we do not find a Goldstone boson associated with spontaneous breaking of the global baryonic symmetry $U(1)_B$. Therefore $U(1)_B$ is not broken¹², suggesting that our solutions always describe non-baryonic branches. The mode we are discussing corresponds to (infinitesimally) turning on the resolution parameter in the geometry (*i.e.* in the unwarped metric), which in our solution corresponds to turning on c^{-1} . The fact that $U(1)_B$ is not broken strongly suggests that the operator \mathcal{U} , defined as the partner of the conserved $U(1)_B$ current, *does not* have a VEV, hence we cannot associate the parameter c^{-1} in the gravity to this VEV. In fact, in the present situation this parameter may be interpreted simply as due to the back-reaction of the flavour D5 branes. In formulas, we have that $c^{-1} = \tilde{N}_f/\nu$, thus we see that introducing \tilde{N}_f D5 branes wrapped on a cylinder transverse to the S^2 of the resolved conifold turns on a finite size (as measured from infinity - see [5]) for this two-sphere. More precisely, the parameter c^{-1} is proportional to the ratio of D5 to D3 sources. Notice that the D5 brane sources break the \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry of the Klebanov-Strassler solution. We will elaborate on this point in section 5.

Based on the above comments, we now turn to discuss more precise field theory duals to

¹¹The factors of the dilaton combine with the factor in front of $e^{2\Phi} ds_6^2(\tilde{N}_c, \tilde{N}_f)$ in (3.15). The factor of c^{-2} is canceled by an overall factor of c in the asymptotic expression of $ds_6^2(\tilde{N}_c, \tilde{N}_f)$, so that the final metric does not depend on c at infinity.

¹²The absence of a Goldstone boson might be due to the fact that $U(1)_B$ is gauged. However this seems unlikely for our solutions. We thank Ofer Aharony for pointing this out to us.

the backgrounds we presented. We will start from the solution of section 3.3 and then we will move on to the general solution. In this case, we will examine two distinct possibilities, pointing out pros and cons of both scenarios.

4.1 Higgsing in the Klebanov-Strassler theory

The solution¹³ discussed in section 3.3 consists of an ordinary deformed conifold, with a warp factor comprising the standard source-less term h_{KS} , whose origin is the running number n of bulk D3 branes, plus a contribution arising from n_f *smear*ed source D3 branes. We therefore propose that the field theory dual to this solution is the Klebanov-Strassler theory with gauge group¹⁴

$$SU(N_c + n + n_f) \times SU(n + n_f) \quad (4.38)$$

on the *mesonic branch*. To understand this more precisely, let us first recall the structure of the moduli space of this theory, as discussed in detail in [27]. In the notation of this reference the generic Klebanov-Strassler quiver has gauge group

$$SU(M(k+1) + \tilde{p}) \times SU(kM + \tilde{p}). \quad (4.39)$$

The authors of [27] showed that the (quantum) moduli space of this theory consists of different branches, and may be written as a direct sum

$$\bigoplus_{r=1}^M [\text{Sym}^p \mathcal{C}_{r,0} \oplus \text{Sym}^{p-M} \mathcal{C}_{r,1} \oplus \text{Sym}^{p-2M} \mathcal{C}_{r,2} \oplus \cdots \oplus \text{Sym}^{\tilde{p}} \mathcal{C}_{r,k}] \quad (4.40)$$

where $p = kM + \tilde{p}$. Each of the $\mathcal{C}_{r,l}$ denotes a deformed conifold, with deformation parameter depending on two integers r, l . The sum over $r = 1, \dots, M$ is related to the M vacua arising in each of the terms, while the integer l labels branches of the moduli space arising at different steps of the cascade of Seiberg dualities. The power of the symmetric product is interpreted as the number of *probe* D3 branes moving on the corresponding deformed conifold geometry. The last term in the sum is the branch of lowest dimension, that is real dimension $6\tilde{p}$. However, if $\tilde{p} = 0$, the branch of lowest dimension is replaced by the *baryonic branch*, which is a copy of \mathbb{C} [27].

Let us now consider a supergravity solution which incorporates the back-reaction of n_f point-like D3 branes at distinct points on a warped deformed conifold geometry. This is

¹³A closely related supergravity solution was discussed briefly in [14], although notice that the warp factor in our equation (3.27) differs from the corresponding one in equation (101) of [14]. Indeed the latter is a zero-mode of the source-less Laplace equation on the deformed conifold.

¹⁴From now on we drop the tilde from \tilde{N}_c, \tilde{N}_f and denote them simply as N_c, N_f .

different from the solution of section 3.3. The back-reaction of the source D3 branes is included by replacing the warp factor $h_{KS} \rightarrow h_{KS} + \sum_{j=1}^{n_f} h_j$, where each h_j is a solution to the Laplace equation on the deformed conifold, with a delta-function source. If the branes are placed at some point on the S^3 at $\rho = 0$, we can interpret this solution¹⁵ in terms of a cascade of Seiberg dualities of the theory (4.39) down to the last step, where it becomes $SU(M + \tilde{p}) \times SU(\tilde{p})$ and then it goes over to the smallest branch of (4.40), with $\tilde{p} = n_f$. However, if the D3 brane sources are placed at some finite radial distance, the natural holographic interpretation of the background is that the theory first undergoes a cascade of Seiberg dualities, and then it is Higgsed at an energy scale given by this distance. Then we are in some intermediate branch in (4.40).

Let us now return to the solution of section 3.3, corresponding to smearing uniformly the n_f source D3 branes on the transverse geometry. Every time a D3 brane is crossed, the ranks of both gauge groups decrease by one unit. We may then interpret the gravity solution as a continuous process of *Higgsing*, occurring at all energy scales from the UV to the IR. Part of the change in the flux, in the geometry, and in the ranks in the field theory, is then due to this Higgsing, and is reflected in the ν term in the warp factor. However, we still have the logarithmic part of the running, exactly as in Klebanov-Strassler, implying that the theory is also undergoing a cascade of Seiberg dualities. After resolving the singularity, it may be possible to stop the Higgsing at some finite distance, and proceed with the cascade. However, in our singular solution the Higgsing behaviour is dominating down to the IR, and therefore it seems that the Higgsed theory in the IR should be $SU(N_c)$, where all of the D3 branes have disappeared. This possibility was entertained in [15], who concluded that ultimately for the solution of [14] the cascade interpretation is the correct one. On the other hand, in the presence of smeared sources like in our solutions, the Higgsing interpretation appears inevitable [15].

Standard supergravity computations, as for example the beta functions of the two gauge couplings, defined exactly as in [14], can be matched to the field theory computations, and are compatible with our interpretation. In summary, we have proposed that the gravity solution of section 3.3 corresponds to the mesonic branch of the Klebanov-Strassler theory with gauge groups given in (4.38), simultaneously undergoing a cascade of Seiberg dualities and Higgsing.

¹⁵A solution corresponding to coincident D3 branes localised at a particular point on the deformed conifold was discussed in [28].

4.2 Higgsing in the Klebanov-Strassler theory with flavours

Let us now address switching on a non-zero value for N_f . One way to think about the final background is as arising from the back-reaction of N_f D5 branes¹⁶ placed in the resolved deformed conifold geometry of [1]. However, κ -symmetry requires to turn on a world-volume flux on the D5 branes [26]. Thus we have necessarily source D3 branes induced on the flavour D5 branes. According to this point of view, the most direct interpretation of the solution with N_f and c^{-1} non-zero seems to be in terms of flavour D5 branes on the *baryonic branch* of the $SU((k+1)N_c) \times SU(kN_c)$ Klebanov-Strassler theory. However, we cannot add N_f flavour D5 branes without also adding extra (infinite) n_f D3 branes. On the other hand, from the point of view of the picture presented in section 4.1, turning on N_f and c^{-1} looks like a deformation of the *mesonic branch* of the $SU(N_c + n + n_f) \times SU(n + n_f)$ Klebanov-Strassler theory in (4.38). Below we will analyse two different scenarios for the dual field theory of our solution, based on these two different viewpoints, respectively.

4.2.1 Explicit flavour symmetry

Using the fact that the Klebanov-Strassler theory is on the baryonic branch, it is natural to try to interpret the addition of infinitely extended D5 branes as true flavours. In particular, since the gauge coupling of the effective four dimensional theory on these branes is vanishing they should give rise to a global symmetry¹⁷ $SU(N_f)_{\text{flavour}}$. We will then consider a quiver of Klebanov-Strassler type, with an explicit global flavour symmetry group and quarks transforming in fundamental representations of the gauge groups, as well as of the flavour symmetry group. In particular, the presence of a single stack of flavour D5 branes, together with the global $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ symmetry of the background, suggest to consider the following gauge and flavour groups¹⁸

$$SU(N_c + n + n_f) \times SU(n + n_f) \times SU(N_f/2)_{\text{flavour}}, \quad (4.41)$$

and two pairs of quarks q_1, \tilde{q}_1 , and q_2, \tilde{q}_2 , transforming under the two $SU(2)$ factors. The total number of quarks is then N_f . Most of the discussion in this section applies with minor modifications to a general class of quivers, where the number of quarks of each gauge group may be different. In the following we will not specify a superpotential for the quarks. We will assume that there is a superpotential which allows to perform a sequence of Seiberg dualities. The theory we are discussing is depicted in Figure 6, where we denoted the ranks

¹⁶Reference [30] studied placing flavour D7 branes in the resolved deformed conifold geometry.

¹⁷This symmetry is typically broken to $U(1)^{N_f}$ due to the smearing.

¹⁸We may consider replacing $N_c \rightarrow N_c - N_f/2$, without altering the main points of the discussion.

of the two gauge groups generically with N_1 and N_2 . Note that this quiver is in the same class as the one discussed in [31] (cf. Figure 1 of this reference), where it was proposed to arise from a configuration with D7 branes. We study some aspects of this quiver in Appendix E.

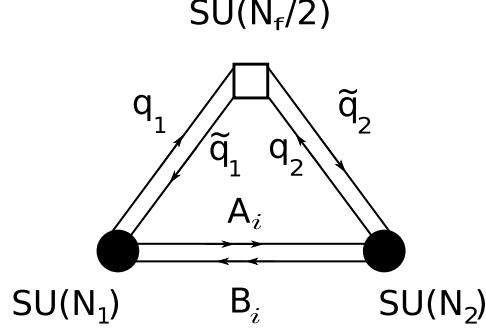


Figure 6: A Klebanov-Strassler quiver, flavoured by the addition of N_f quarks.

The first problematic issue that we face is that the ranks of the gauge groups in (4.41) include shifts by the n_f terms, arising from the source D3 branes induced on the flavour D5 branes, as we discussed earlier. Then the resulting theory does not have a baryonic branch [27], at least if the quarks do not have VEVs. Turning on VEVs for the quarks might change this. However, in our solution N_f is fixed, implying that the quarks cannot be Higgsed. In any case, we have not found a solution to the D-terms and F-terms of this theory, with or without VEVs for the quarks, that may be interpreted as a baryonic branch. Moreover, the absence of the Goldstone boson mode in the gravity, gives support to the fact that the theory is *not* on a baryonic branch.

Building on the intuition gained from the discussion of the limiting case $N_f \rightarrow 0$, we would like to interpret the present solution in terms of a cascade of Seiberg dualities and Higgsing. Then the second problem that we face is that we are not able to match gravity computations to field theory computations in a natural way. The discussion around (4.35) suggests that the running number of bulk D3 branes is now given by $n \propto k(N_c - N_f/2)$, with the cascade step changing logarithmically in the UV as $k \sim (N_c - N_f/2) \log r$. If we assume that we can perform Seiberg dualities on the quiver in an alternate fashion on the nodes, it turns out that this is *not* the cascade pattern that the field theory follows. See Appendix E for details. Indeed, the difference in ranks, at each cascade step k in the quiver is $N_c - kN_f/2$, thus it changes with the number of steps. This does not seem to be possible

in a string theory solution where the number of fivebranes is fixed, and only the number of D3 branes varies. Moreover, the rate of change of the ranks goes like $k^2 N_f$, which is also not visible in our supergravity solution. One might speculate that there exists a particular pattern of Higgsing such that its contribution will exactly balance the terms of the cascade, in such a way that the final result detected by the gravity solution is that in (4.35). To us this does not appear to be natural, nor likely, and it is not clear how one could check such a conjecture.

Finally, let us also mention that the supergravity beta functions obtained from identifying the dilaton with the sum of the gauge couplings, and the period of B with the difference, do not match with the field theory beta functions – see Appendix E. In particular, in the field theory we have that the beta function for the difference of gauge couplings is $3N_c$, independently of n, n_f, N_f , which does not match the supergravity definition. Of course, there is no proof that these two calculations should agree, so this mismatch is not a rigorous objection to the validity of the present type of field theory scenario. We will discuss a little more beta functions in the following section, where we analyse a different field theory picture.

In summary, if we follow the standard lore and add quarks transforming in the fundamental representation of the global flavour symmetry, the resulting quiver field theory does not seem to be consistent with the properties of our gravity solutions. At least, if we work in the hypothesis that we can interpret everything in terms of cascade plus Higgsing. This interpretation is satisfactory in the limit $N_f \rightarrow 0$, when the quarks in the quiver of Figure 6 are absent.

4.2.2 Emerging flavour symmetry

Assuming that a cascade of Seiberg dualities is taking place, we have seen that in the previous field theory picture, these are not reflected by the supergravity behaviour. In addition, the field theory beta functions do not match to the usual supergravity definitions, as one would have naively expected. It is then natural to wonder whether there exists a different picture, in which these features will match to the canonical expectations from the gravity side. We have been able to realise this only assuming that the field theory is a two-node quiver of the Klebanov-Strassler type, *without* explicit flavours added. In particular, let us then consider the following gauge groups

$$SU(N_c + n + n_f) \times SU(N_f/2 + n + n_f). \quad (4.42)$$

After discussing how this proposal reproduces successfully various properties of the gravity solution, we will address what appears to be the main shortcoming of this picture, namely

the role of the global flavour symmetry. Notice that this theory reduces correctly to the field theory discussed in section 4.1 in the limit $N_f \rightarrow 0$, at fixed n_f . Moreover, we can imagine removing all the $n + n_f$ D3 branes by undoing the “rotation” procedure. The theory then reduces essentially to that proposed in [7, 10], modulo the fact that the second group appears to be gauged. We will return to this point shortly.

First of all, the cascade of Seiberg dualities here matches to the gravity calculations in the usual way. We can define a running number n of bulk D3 branes by integrating $H_3 \wedge F_3$ over the internal six-dimensional geometry (cut off at some distance in the UV), or equivalently from the corresponding UV term of the warp factor. Either way, one gets $n \propto g_s(N_c - \frac{N_f}{2})^2 \log r$, and defining the cascade step k from the period of B over the two-sphere at large distance, we get

$$k \propto g_s(N_c - \frac{N_f}{2}) \log r \quad \Rightarrow \quad n \propto k(N_c - \frac{N_f}{2}) \quad (4.43)$$

Then more precisely our Klebanov-Strassler quiver in (4.42) reads

$$SU(N_c + k(N_c - N_f/2) + n_f) \times SU(N_f/2 + k(N_c - N_f/2) + n_f). \quad (4.44)$$

Of course the n_f D3 branes may be still interpreted as being Higgsed, as we discussed. We now *assume* the validity of the following definitions for the gauge couplings and theta angles [14]:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{4\pi^2}{g_1^2} + \frac{4\pi^2}{g_2^2} &= \pi e^{-\phi}, & \frac{4\pi^2}{g_1^2} - \frac{4\pi^2}{g_2^2} &= 2\pi e^{-\phi}(1 - b_0), \\ \Theta_1 + \Theta_2 &= -2\pi C_0, & \Theta_1 - \Theta_2 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\Sigma_2} C_2, \end{aligned} \quad (4.45)$$

where we defined

$$b_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{\Sigma_2} B_2 \quad (4.46)$$

and the integrals are performed on the two-cycle defined by $\Sigma_2 = [\theta = \tilde{\theta}, \varphi = 2\pi - \tilde{\varphi}, \psi = \pi]$. It is well known that these definitions can be justified rigorously only in very special cases, but nevertheless they do capture the correct field theory quantities (at least in the UV) in a variety of cases. Evaluating the beta functions using the standard energy-radius relation [14] we then obtain (in the UV)

$$\beta_1 = -\beta_2 = 3(N_c - \frac{N_f}{2}), \quad \Delta\Theta_1 = -\Delta\Theta_2 = \alpha(2N_c - N_f). \quad (4.47)$$

Assigning (in the UV) anomalous dimensions and R-charges to the bi-fundamentals, exactly as done in [14]

$$\gamma_{A_i} = \gamma_{B_i} = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad R_{A_i} = R_{B_i} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (4.48)$$

we find that the field theory calculations reproduce the result in (4.47). We note that the computation of the holographic central charge given in Appendix F is perfectly compatible with the quiver theory that we are discussing here.

The remaining issue to address is the fate of the expected $SU(N_f/2)$ global flavour symmetry in this theory. We would like to propose that we can imagine the quarks arising in the IR, after the cascade of Seiberg dualities and the Higgsing have taken place. In other words, these should be the bi-fundamentals A_i, B_i , in a configuration in which one gauge group is very weakly coupled, and can be thought of effectively as a flavour. More precisely, writing the matrix indices explicitly (suppressing the $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ indices), we can define $a^p_j = A^p_j$, $b^j_p = B^j_p$ and $q^p_\alpha = A^p_\alpha$, $\tilde{q}^\alpha_p = B^\alpha_p$, where p labels $\mathbf{N}_c + \mathbf{n} + \mathbf{n}_f$, j labels $\mathbf{n} + \mathbf{n}_f$ and α labels $\mathbf{N}_f/2$. At every cascade step N_c and N_f stay fixed while $n + n_f$ decreases, and similarly, at every Higgsing step the bi-fundamentals a, b get mesonic type VEVs. Hence this splitting is well defined at any step. At the end of this process, the a, b bi-fundamentals will disappear, leaving the q, \tilde{q} “quarks”. This is similar to the discussion in Klebanov-Strassler (see around eq.(109) in [14]), where the authors proposed that the addition of a small number p of probe D3 branes at the bottom of the cascade should correspond to a $SU(M + p)$ gauge theory, with $2p$ “flavours”. Indeed, if we take $N_f/2 \ll N_c$, at the bottom of the cascade/Higgsing process, the gauge coupling of the $SU(N_f/2)$ group will be much smaller than that of the $SU(N_c)$. Thus, at least in this case, this proposal is reasonable.

Let us make a few more comments in support of this idea. First of all recall that the global flavour symmetry in the dual theory arises from the gauge symmetry on the world-volume of the flavour D5 branes. In particular, global currents are given by fluctuations of the gauge fields on the branes. However, if there were *no* normalisable fluctuations, then we would not have any state charged under this symmetry, and the global symmetry would be effectively gauged¹⁹. Given our asymptotics, it may be the case that all fluctuations of the gauge fields on the flavour branes are non-normalisable. It would be interesting to prove or disprove this statement. We also note that in our solution the dilaton $e^{-\Phi}$ is divergent at the origin (see (3.22)), suggesting one of the gauge couplings vanishes in the IR. We do not know whether

¹⁹Notice that *before* the “rotation” the N_c D5- N_f D5 solution is not decoupled from gravity, hence any putative global symmetry should be gauged. Only in the $c \rightarrow 0$ limit does the solution correspond to a field theory with N_f flavours.

we can trust this, or if it is an artifact of the IR singularity. Finally, recall that in the ordinary cascade one can get close to points where one of the couplings vanishes - see [32] - and we can think that the Higgsing may eventually freeze the running at this point.

Interestingly, note that in the case $N_f = 2N_c$ the quiver (4.44) becomes actually a Klebanov-Witten [33] quiver

$$SU(N_c + n_f) \times SU(N_c + n_f). \quad (4.49)$$

It is satisfying that in this case the gravity calculations show that the beta functions and the anomalies vanish in the UV. Moreover, the cascading behaviour disappears from the solution, as can be seen for example from the leading behaviour of the warp factor. This solution may be then describing a Klebanov-Witten theory, where conformal invariance is broken by the Higgsing effect, represented by the leading term in the warp factor. As can be seen neatly from the presentation in Appendix D, in this case a \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry is restored in the solution. The $U(1)_R$ (corresponding to $\psi \rightarrow \psi + \delta$) is broken to \mathbb{Z}_2 but, differently from [11, 14], it is not broken in the UV, as expected from the fact that this is not anomalous in this case.

We note that there exists also an analytic solution, which *does not* correspond to setting $N_f = 2N_c$ in the solution discussed in the rest of this paper. In this solution the $U(1)_R$ is preserved, while there is no \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry. We briefly discuss this solution in Appendix C. Solutions with $N_f = 2N_c$ and their possible desingularisations are clearly interesting in their own right. We leave further studies of these solutions for future work.

The two scenarios illustrated above are by no means exhaustive and perhaps a more sophisticated set-up is necessary to obtain a better understanding of the field theory dual to the background we have presented (if indeed this exists).

5 The \mathbb{Z}_2 in gravity and in field theory

In this section we will discuss a \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry in gravity, as well as its field theory interpretation.

5.1 Back to gravity

Following [5], we can define an effective (running) resolution parameter α_{eff}^2 as the size of the two-sphere measured from infinity. In the unwarped metric this gives $\alpha_{eff}^2 \sim (N_c - N_f/2)\rho$.

See Appendix D. In the warped metric after the rotation, this becomes multiplied by the parameter c^{-1} , hence we can write this as

$$\alpha_{eff}^2 \sim \frac{N_f}{\nu}(N_c - N_f/2)\rho. \quad (5.50)$$

We can then imagine starting from the solution of section 3.3 and increase N_f from zero, keeping ν fixed. Interestingly, the effective resolution will then increase, reaching a maximum at $N_f = N_c$ and then will vanish again at $N_f = 2N_c$. Increasing N_f further, the resolution parameter will become negative. There is another solution, obtained by a \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry, which in Figure 7 corresponds to reflection along the horizontal axis. The points $N_f = 0$ and $N_f = 2N_c$ are special, as we now discuss.

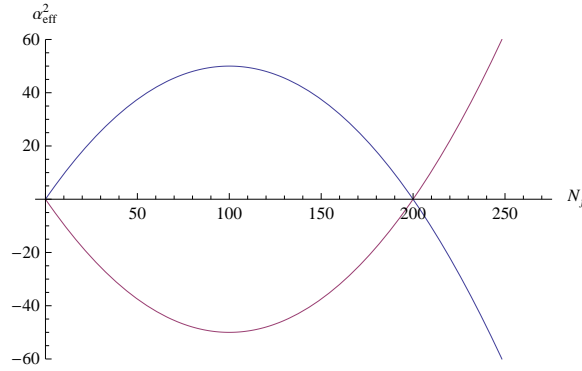


Figure 7: Plot of the effective resolution parameter α_{eff}^2 as a function of N_f at fixed ν and (large) ρ . The two branches are exchanged by a \mathbb{Z}_2 reflection. At $N_f = 0$ the \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry \mathcal{I} is restored. At $N_f = 2N_c$ the reflection symmetry \mathcal{R} is restored.

In the gravity side there is the \mathbb{Z}_2 action which interchanges the two-spheres defined as

$$\mathcal{R} : \theta \leftrightarrow \tilde{\theta}, \quad \varphi \leftrightarrow \tilde{\varphi}. \quad (5.51)$$

This can be combined with the change of sign of the three-forms $H_3 \rightarrow -H_3, F_3 \rightarrow -F_3$ (the center of $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$) to define the following \mathbb{Z}_2 action

$$\mathcal{I} : \theta \leftrightarrow \tilde{\theta}, \quad \varphi \leftrightarrow \tilde{\varphi}, \quad H_3 \rightarrow -H_3, \quad F_3 \rightarrow -F_3. \quad (5.52)$$

Notice that the effective resolution parameter α_{eff}^2 changes sign under \mathcal{R} and \mathcal{I} . These operations have been discussed in the context of the Klebanov-Witten [33] and Klebanov-Strassler [29] theories. Let us briefly summarize the behaviour of various gravity solutions under the \mathcal{I} (and \mathcal{R}) action:

- Unflavoured. Unrotated. For any value of $c < \infty$ the effective resolution is non-zero, hence the metric is not invariant, while the F_3 is invariant. Therefore the full solution is *not invariant* under \mathcal{I} (neither invariant under \mathcal{R}).
- Unflavoured. Rotated. For any value of $c < \infty$ the effective resolution is non-zero, hence the metric is not invariant, while the F_3 is invariant. Therefore the full solution is *not invariant* under \mathcal{I} (and \mathcal{R}). For $c = \infty$ we have the Klebanov-Strassler solution: the effective resolution vanishes hence the metric becomes invariant. The F_3 is invariant. Hence the full solution is *invariant* under \mathcal{I} (but not under \mathcal{R}).
- Flavoured. Unrotated. For any value of c and $N_f \neq 2N_c$ the effective resolution is non-zero, hence the metric is not invariant. The F_3 is not invariant. Hence the full solution is *not invariant* under \mathcal{I} (and \mathcal{R}). If we exclude the solutions in Appendix C, for any value of c and $N_f = 2N_c$ the effective resolution vanishes hence the metric is invariant. The F_3 is not invariant under \mathcal{I} but it is invariant under \mathcal{R} . Hence the full solution is *not invariant* under \mathcal{I} but it is *invariant* under \mathcal{R} .
- Flavoured. Rotated. For any value of $c < \infty$ and $N_f \neq 2N_c$ the effective resolution is non-zero, hence the metric is not, and the F_3 is not invariant. Hence the full solution is *not invariant* under \mathcal{I} (and \mathcal{R}). For any value of c and $N_f = 2N_c$ the metric is invariant. The F_3 is not invariant under \mathcal{I} but it is invariant under \mathcal{R} . Hence the full solution is *not invariant* under \mathcal{I} but it is *invariant* under \mathcal{R} . For $c \rightarrow \infty$ and $N_f \rightarrow 0$ the effective resolution vanishes hence the metric is invariant, and the F_3 is invariant. Hence the full solution is *invariant* under \mathcal{I} (but not under \mathcal{R}).

5.2 Field theory

In the Klebanov-Strassler field theory it is argued in the literature that \mathcal{I} acts as follows:

$$\mathcal{I}: \quad A_i \rightarrow B_i^\dagger, \quad B_i \rightarrow A_i^\dagger \quad (5.53)$$

which is interpreted as simultaneous exchange of A_i and B_i , accompanied by charge conjugation (without exchange of gauge groups, which does not make sense for unequal ranks). Recalling that the Klebanov-Strassler superpotential is $W = \text{Tr}[A_1 B_1 A_2 B_2] - \text{Tr}[A_1 B_2 A_2 B_1]$ we see that

$$\mathcal{I}: \quad W \rightarrow W^*. \quad (5.54)$$

Since we have to take the real part of W in the Lagrangian, we see that this is invariant under \mathcal{I} . On the other hand, we have

$$\mathcal{I}: \mathcal{U} = \sum_i \text{Tr}[A_i A_i^\dagger - B_i^\dagger B_i] \rightarrow -\mathcal{U}, \quad (5.55)$$

which explains why the Klebanov-Strassler point does not break \mathcal{I} , while for generic points on the baryonic branch, this is broken.

We now want to study the action of \mathcal{I} when there are quarks, coming from flavour branes. Notice that under \mathcal{I} the smearing form $\Xi_{(4)}$ changes sign. This means that the flavour fivebranes change orientation, and suggests that we should still apply charge conjugation on the quarks. The interchange of the bi-fundamentals A_i and B_i under \mathcal{I} is dictated by the fact that the interchange of the two-spheres is a “geometrical” operation [33]. To see this, it is convenient to write the (resolved) conifold equation²⁰ as $w_1^2 + w_2^2 + w_3^2 + w_4^2 = 0$. By writing the w_i coordinates explicitly in terms of angular coordinates it is then easy to verify that [33]

$$\mathcal{I}: w_1 \rightarrow w_1, \quad w_2 \rightarrow w_2, \quad w_3 \rightarrow w_3, \quad w_4 \rightarrow -w_4. \quad (5.56)$$

Then a further change to the variables z_i defined as $w_1 = z_1 + z_2, iw_2 = z_1 - z_2, w_3 = z_3 + z_4, iw_4 = z_3 - z_4$, where $z_1 = A_1 B_1, z_2 = A_2 B_2, z_3 = A_1 B_2, z_4 = A_2 B_1$, makes clear why \mathcal{I} interchanges A_i with B_i . On the other hand, the quark fields come from the open string stretching between the flavour fivebranes, and they are not related to the geometry. It is therefore plausible that the quarks should not be interchanged under \mathcal{I} . Then generically, if we imagine that our field theory has bi-fundamentals a_i, b_i and quarks q_i, \tilde{q}_i , we can postulate the following action

$$\mathcal{I}: a_i \rightarrow b_i^\dagger, \quad b_i \rightarrow a_i^\dagger, \quad q_i \rightarrow q_i^\dagger, \quad \tilde{q}_i \rightarrow \tilde{q}_i^\dagger. \quad (5.57)$$

In order to see whether this is a symmetry of a field theory, we need to specify the Lagrangian and the vacuum. Let us concentrate in the field theory scenario discussed in 4.2.2. As explained earlier, we are thinking that the “quarks” are part of the bi-fundamental fields. In matrix notation, the splitting discussed in section 4.2.2 can be written as

$$A = (a \ q), \quad B^T = (b^T \ \tilde{q}^T), \quad (5.58)$$

where a, b^T are $(N_c + n + n_f) \times (n + n_f)$ matrices and q, \tilde{q}^T are $(N_c + n + n_f) \times N_f/2$ matrices. When we write these expressions we are making manifest only a $SU(N_f/2) \times SU(n + n_f)$

²⁰This calculation is justified by thinking about the brane set up before the back-reaction.

sub-group of the $SU(N_f/2 + n + n_f)$ gauge symmetry. If we apply $SU(N_f/2 + n + n_f)$ rotations, the a and q , and b and \tilde{q} in (5.58) will mix. However, it is legitimate to define how a symmetry (namely \mathcal{I}) acts in a convenient gauge. Notice also that in our picture by definition the a, b will get mesonic-type VEVs during the Higgsing process, while the q, \tilde{q} will not get VEVs. This gauge choice is then also convenient for this purpose, since as we cascade/Higgs, the rank of $SU(n + n_f)$ will decrease, while $SU(N_f/2)$ will stay fixed.

Writing the Klebanov-Strassler quartic superpotential in terms of a, b, q, \tilde{q} we have:

$$W = W_1 + W_2 + W_3 \quad (5.59)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} W_1 &= \text{Tr}[a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2] - \text{Tr}[a_1 b_2 a_2 b_1] \\ W_2 &= \text{Tr}[q_1 \tilde{q}_1 q_2 \tilde{q}_2] - \text{Tr}[q_1 \tilde{q}_2 q_2 \tilde{q}_1] \\ W_3 &= \text{Tr}[q_1 \tilde{q}_1 a_2 b_2] + \text{Tr}[a_1 b_1 q_2 \tilde{q}_2] - \text{Tr}[q_1 \tilde{q}_2 a_2 b_1] - \text{Tr}[a_1 b_2 q_2 \tilde{q}_1]. \end{aligned} \quad (5.60)$$

Then we have (the real part is understood)

$$\mathcal{I} : W_1 \rightarrow W_1, \quad W_2 \rightarrow -W_2 \quad (5.61)$$

and

$$\mathcal{I} : W_3 \rightarrow W'_3 = \text{Tr}[\tilde{q}_1 q_1 a_2 b_2] + \text{Tr}[a_1 b_1 \tilde{q}_2 q_2] - \text{Tr}[\tilde{q}_1 q_2 a_2 b_1] - \text{Tr}[a_1 b_2 \tilde{q}_2 q_1]. \quad (5.62)$$

Notice that the transformed W'_3 is not related simply to the initial W_3 . However, this still makes sense, since in the transformed theory we reversed the arrows on the quarks.

We can ask whether the mesonic VEVs turned on in the Higgsing process can break the \mathbb{Z}_2 . In fact, if we think of adding D3 branes at points in the deformed conifold, in general the resulting solution will break all the symmetries of the deformed conifold. However, since in our set up the source D3 branes are smeared uniformly, all the symmetries that would have been broken at a generic point on the mesonic branch, are restored. This is obvious from the fact that our limiting Klebanov-Strassler-like solution has all the symmetry of the deformed conifold, including the \mathbb{Z}_2 . Hence in our solution we should think of the \mathbb{Z}_2 breaking as due only to the quarks, and not to the mesonic VEVs.

As we discussed, in the case $N_f = 2N_c$ the metric *and* the three-forms become invariant under the interchange of two-spheres, hence a different \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry appears. Since now the ranks of the gauge groups are equal, it seems natural to assume that this \mathbb{Z}_2 action in the field theory corresponds to the interchange of A_i and B_i , together with the exchange of

the two gauge groups, as discussed in [33]²¹. In our case this operation exchanges the role of “flavours” and “colours”, which of course can make sense only in the quiver (4.49).

6 Discussion

In this paper we have used a solution generating transformation, applicable to a large class of supersymmetric Type IIB backgrounds, to construct a new family of solutions generalising the resolved deformed conifold of Butti *et al* [1]. Using this method, we can take any solution to the torsional superstring equations [3, 19, 21] and generate a solution where various RR and NS fields are turned on. The method may be applied to solutions which include the back-reaction of smeared source branes, usually referred to as flavour branes. In particular, we have applied this procedure to a solution representing a system of N_c D5 branes wrapped on the two-sphere inside the resolved conifold, with addition of N_f flavour D5 branes, wrapped on a transverse infinitely extended cylinder. The final solution is then a warped resolved deformed conifold, modified by the back-reaction of the extra flavour branes.

The flavoured solution differs qualitatively from the unflavoured one in two ways. Firstly, it is singular in the IR. Secondly, the UV asymptotics is not the (logarithmic) Klebanov-Strassler one. Although we have not addressed the resolution of the IR singularity in this paper, we expect it may be resolved by considering a profile for the flavour D5 branes that vanishes smoothly in the IR. The different behaviour in the UV is induced by the presence of a uniform distribution of source D3 branes, smeared on the transverse geometry, up to infinity. We have explained that these D3 branes are induced by the presence of the flavour D5 branes in a geometry with a non-trivial B -field. In other words, the “rotation” procedure has the effect of adding bulk D3 branes, coming from the original colour D5 branes, and smeared source D3 branes, coming from the original flavour D5 branes.

This geometric set-up leads to an unusual picture in the dual field theory. First of all, the different asymptotic behaviour of the warp factor implies that the zero mode associated with changing the parameter c^{-1} is here *non-normalisable*. This suggests that our gravity solutions correspond to vacua where the global baryonic $U(1)_B$ is not spontaneously broken. In particular, assuming that the field theories are some modifications of the Klebanov-Strassler theory, we have proposed that our solutions correspond to *mesonic branches*. This matches nicely with the fact that we always have n_f extra D3 branes in the geometry, which are running because of a *Higgsing* effect. We can then explain the parameter c^{-1} purely as arising

²¹This operation changes the overall sign of the superpotential. This may be reabsorbed by the symmetry Υ , which by definition leaves invariant the lowest components of the superfields A_i, B_i [33].

from the back-reaction of the N_f flavour D5 branes in the geometry. In particular, since changing c^{-1} corresponds to changing N_f (at fixed n_f), this is a change of theory. This is rather different from the interpretation in the case without any source D3 or D5 branes, where this parameter is related to the classical VEV of the operator \mathcal{U} , which is the partner of the baryonic $U(1)_B$ current. This different interpretation of a background in the presence of extra sources should not be too surprising. Indeed, the Klebanov-Strassler geometry, plus some probe D3 branes is indeed dual to the field theory in the mesonic branch. On the mesonic branch we do not expect a fuzzy two-sphere emerging from the field theory. The asymptotic growth of the warp factor in our solution indicates that the effective radius of the two-sphere in the closed string metric is never much smaller than the B field [5], suggesting that a fuzzy sphere interpretation is in this case not applicable [34]. However, we have not checked this in detail.

The general picture that we have proposed is that in our solutions the decrease of five-form flux, and of ranks in the gauge theories, is due to a sequence of steps involving both Seiberg dualities and Higgsing. In the case where we turn off the N_f flavour D5 branes (but not the n_f D3 sources) this picture is robust. Turning on N_f led us to discuss slightly more exotic scenarios. The standard lore about “flavouring” field theories instructs us to pick an unflavoured theory and add quarks transforming under a new global flavour symmetry. However, we have seen that in the present case this recipe leads to a field theory that fails to reproduce the main properties of the gravity side. In particular, it does not seem possible to reproduce the pattern of Seiberg dualities. This is perhaps not very surprising, given that flavoured versions of the Klebanov-Strassler theory of the type we considered in section 4.2.1 actually were shown to arise from constructions involving D7 branes [31]. We have then analysed the possibility that the flavour symmetry might actually emerge only in the IR. Although this may be an unorthodox suggestion, we have explained that such proposal matches all the expected gravity predictions. However, checking this statement in our solution is difficult, since this is singular in the IR.

We have indicated that the singularity in the IR may be resolved. Hopefully further studies of non-singular versions of our solutions will clarify the validity of the ideas presented in this paper.

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Appendices

A Type IIB equations of motion with sources

In this appendix we state the equations of motion coming from the action (2.13). Let us first rewrite the total action, comprising the Type IIB supergravity action plus the supersymmetric source action:

$$S = S_{IIB} + S_{\text{sources}} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where

$$S_{IIB} = \int \sqrt{-g} \left(R - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \Phi \partial^\mu \Phi \right) + \frac{1}{2} \int C_{(4)} \wedge F_{(3)} \wedge H - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(e^{2\Phi} F_{(1)} \wedge *F_{(1)} + e^{-\Phi} H \wedge *H + e^\Phi F_{(3)} \wedge *F_{(3)} + \frac{1}{2} F_{(5)} \wedge *F_{(5)} \right) \quad (\text{A.2})$$

and

$$S_{\text{sources}} = - \int \left(e^{4\Delta+\Phi/2} \text{vol}_{(4)} \wedge (\cos \zeta e^{2\Delta} J + \sin \zeta e^{-\Phi/2} B) - C_{(6)} + C_{(4)} \wedge B \right) \wedge \Xi_{(4)} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

In the following we will set $F_{(1)} = 0$. The modified Bianchi identities for the fluxes read

$$\begin{aligned} dH &= 0 \\ dF_{(3)} &= \Xi_{(4)} \\ dF_{(5)} &= H \wedge F_{(3)} + B \wedge \Xi_{(4)} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

The equations of motion for the fluxes read

$$\begin{aligned} d(e^{-\Phi} * H) &= F_{(3)} \wedge F_{(5)} + \sin \zeta e^{4\Delta} \text{vol}_{(4)} \wedge \Xi_{(4)} \\ d(e^\Phi * F_{(3)}) &= -H \wedge F_{(5)} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

Notice that in the equation of motion for H the term coming from $C_{(4)} \wedge B \wedge \Xi_{(4)}$ in the source action is exactly cancelled by a contribution from the Chern-Simons term of the Type IIB supergravity equations. We then define the following notation

$$\omega_{(p)} \lrcorner \lambda_{(p)} = \frac{1}{p!} \omega^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_p} \lambda_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_p} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

We also have that

$$\int \omega_{(p)} \wedge \lambda_{(10-p)} = - \int \sqrt{-g} \lambda \lrcorner (*\omega) \quad (\text{A.7})$$

Using these, we can write the dilaton equation of motion as

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_\mu (\sqrt{-g} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\nu \Phi) = \frac{1}{12} e^\Phi F_{(3)}^2 - \frac{1}{12} e^{-\Phi} H^2 - \frac{1}{2} e^{\Phi/2} \Xi_{(4)} \lrcorner * (\cos \zeta e^{6\Delta} \text{vol}_{(4)} \wedge J) \quad (\text{A.8})$$

Finally, the Einstein equation is

$$\begin{aligned}
R_{\mu\nu} = & \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \Phi \partial_\nu \Phi + \frac{1}{48} e^\Phi (12 F_{\mu\rho\sigma} F_\nu{}^{\rho\sigma} - g_{\mu\nu} F_{(3)}^2) + \frac{1}{48} e^{-\Phi} (12 H_{\mu\rho\sigma} H_\nu{}^{\rho\sigma} - g_{\mu\nu} H^2) \\
& + \frac{1}{96} F_{\mu\rho_1\rho_2\rho_3\rho_4} F_\nu{}^{\rho_1\rho_2\rho_3\rho_4} \\
& - \frac{1}{24} e^{6\Delta+\Phi/2} \cos \zeta \left(2 \Xi_{\mu\rho_1\rho_2\rho_3} * (\text{vol}_{(4)} \wedge J)_\nu{}^{\rho_1\rho_2\rho_3} - 3 g_{\mu\nu} \Xi_{(4)\lrcorner} * (\text{vol}_{(4)} \wedge J) \right) \\
& - \frac{1}{240} \sin \zeta e^{4\Delta} \left((B \wedge \Xi_{(4)})_{\mu\rho_1\dots\rho_5} (*\text{vol}_{(4)})_\nu{}^{\rho_1\dots\rho_5} - 60 g_{\mu\nu} (B \wedge \Xi_{(4)})_{\lrcorner} (*\text{vol}_{(4)}) \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{A.9}$$

B More on the solutions

In this appendix we discuss some properties of the master equation (3.7) and we present an analysis of the asymptotic form of the solutions discussed in the main body of the paper. Moreover, we describe a systematic method for constructing these solutions recursively. Let us start by noticing that the master equation (3.7) can be written in the compact form

$$P = s \partial_\rho \left(\frac{P^2 - Q^2}{4s(P' + N_f)} \right), \tag{B.1}$$

where

$$s = \frac{1}{\sinh^2(2(\rho - \rho_o))}. \tag{B.2}$$

Defining

$$\mathcal{P} \equiv 2 \int d\rho s^{-1} P, \tag{B.3}$$

we obtain

$$\mathcal{P} s \partial_\rho (s \partial_\rho \mathcal{P}) - \frac{1}{4} (s \partial_\rho \mathcal{P})^2 + 2 N_f s \mathcal{P} + Q^2 = 0. \tag{B.4}$$

Moreover, introducing the variable

$$t \equiv 2 \int d\rho s^{-1} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{4\rho}, & \rho_o \rightarrow -\infty, \\ \frac{1}{4} (\sinh(4(\rho - \rho_o)) - 4(\rho - \rho_o)), & \rho_o > -\infty, \end{cases} \tag{B.5}$$

we have $P = \dot{\mathcal{P}}$ and the master equation takes the form

$$4\mathcal{P}\ddot{\mathcal{P}} - \dot{\mathcal{P}}^2 + g_1(t)\mathcal{P} + g_0(t) = 0, \tag{B.6}$$

where the dots denote derivatives with respect to t and the functions g_1 and g_2 are given by

$$g_1(t) = 2N_f s, \quad g_0(t) = Q^2. \tag{B.7}$$

Equation (B.6) is equivalent to (3.7), but it is only quadratic in \mathcal{P} , which considerably simplifies the systematic analysis of the equation. On the other hand, for $\rho_o > -\infty$ the functions $g_1(t)$ and $g_0(t)$ are only parametrically known in terms of ρ , but this will not be a serious obstacle in the following analysis. Notice also that (B.6) is manifestly a generalisation of eq. (A.6) of [5] to the case with $N_f \neq 0$, upon identifying $\mathcal{P} = N_c f/4$ and $t = \tau$. The simplified master equation (B.6) can be derived from the simple action

$$S = \int dt \mathcal{P}^{-1/2} \left(\dot{\mathcal{P}}^2 - g_1(t) \mathcal{P} + g_0(t) \right), \quad (\text{B.8})$$

which again is a generalisation of the Lagrangian (A.7) of [5] for $N_f \neq 0$. The corresponding Hamiltonian is given by

$$H = \mathcal{P}^{-1/2} \left(\frac{1}{4} \mathcal{P} \pi_{\mathcal{P}}^2 + g_1(t) \mathcal{P} - g_0(t) \right), \quad (\text{B.9})$$

where the canonical momentum conjugate to \mathcal{P} is

$$\pi_{\mathcal{P}} = 2\mathcal{P}^{-1/2} \dot{\mathcal{P}}. \quad (\text{B.10})$$

It follows that the solutions can be obtained from the Hamilton-Jacobi equation

$$\frac{1}{4} \mathcal{P} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{S}}{\partial \mathcal{P}} \right)^2 + g_1(t) \mathcal{P} - g_0(t) + \mathcal{P}^{1/2} \frac{\partial \mathcal{S}}{\partial t} = 0, \quad (\text{B.11})$$

with

$$\pi_{\mathcal{P}} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{S}}{\partial \mathcal{P}}. \quad (\text{B.12})$$

Obtaining a solution $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{P}, t)$ of (B.11) leads to a first order equation for $\mathcal{P}(t)$ via the identification

$$2\mathcal{P}^{-1/2} \dot{\mathcal{P}} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{S}}{\partial \mathcal{P}}. \quad (\text{B.13})$$

B.1 Recursive construction of the solutions

It is known [7, 10, 9] that the solutions of (3.7) fall into two possible categories according to their UV behaviour: they either lead (via (3.6)) to an asymptotically linear or asymptotically constant dilaton. Since the “rotation” formulas (3.15) require that the dilaton is bounded from above, it is only the solutions with the asymptotically constant dilaton that can be rotated. As we have seen, these solutions behave as $P \sim c e^{4\rho/3}$ in the UV, for some *strictly positive* constant c . In this section we present a systematic way of constructing all solutions with these UV asymptotics in an expansion for large c [9].

Instead of constructing these solutions by expanding P , as was done in [9], we will use (B.6) and write

$$\mathcal{P}(t) = \tilde{c}p(t), \quad (\text{B.14})$$

where $\tilde{c} \equiv 3c/2$, has been chosen such that (for $\rho_o = 0$)

$$\mathcal{P}(t) \sim \tilde{c}t^{4/3} \Leftrightarrow P(\rho) \sim ce^{4\rho/3}. \quad (\text{B.15})$$

Expanding

$$p(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tilde{c}^{-n} p_n(t), \quad (\text{B.16})$$

and using (B.6) we get the sequence of equations

$$\begin{aligned} 4p_0\ddot{p}_0 - \dot{p}_0^2 &= 0, \\ 2p_0\ddot{p}_n - \dot{p}_0\dot{p}_n + 2\ddot{p}_0p_n &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(g_1p_{n-1} + g_0\delta_{n2} + \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} (4p_m\ddot{p}_{n-m} - \dot{p}_m\dot{p}_{n-m}) \right), \quad n > 0. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.17})$$

The general solution of the equation for p_0 is

$$p_0 = a(t - t_0)^{4/3}, \quad (\text{B.18})$$

where a and t_0 are constants. a can be absorbed in \tilde{c} and we choose $t_0 = 0$ so that $t \rightarrow 0$ as $\rho \rightarrow \rho_o$. Using then $p_0 = t^{4/3}$ in the rest of the equations, we find that the general solution is given by

$$p_n(t) = t^{4/3} \int_{t_n^+}^t dt' t'^{-7/3} R_n(t') - t^{1/3} \int_{t_n^-}^t dt' t'^{-4/3} R_n(t'), \quad n > 0, \quad (\text{B.19})$$

where

$$R_n(t) = -\frac{1}{4}t^{2/3} \left(g_1(t)p_{n-1} + g_0(t)\delta_{n2} + \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} (4p_m\ddot{p}_{n-m} - \dot{p}_m\dot{p}_{n-m}) \right), \quad (\text{B.20})$$

and t_n^\pm are arbitrary constants.

Some comments are in order here:

- Given this expansion for $\mathcal{P}(t)$, $P(t)$ can be obtained by term-wise differentiation as

$$P = \dot{\mathcal{P}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tilde{c}^{1-n} \dot{p}_n. \quad (\text{B.21})$$

- By setting $t_n^+ = \infty$ one ensures that $p_n = o(t^{4/3})$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$, i.e. that p_n for $n > 0$ is asymptotically subleading in the UV compared to p_0 . In fact, one can prove a stronger statement, namely that the expansion (B.16) is also an asymptotic expansion for the solutions that asymptote to the deformed conifold as $t \rightarrow \infty$. In particular, with the choice $t_n^+ = \infty$ and using the fact that

$$g_1(t) = \frac{N_f}{t} + \dots, \quad g_0(t) = \frac{1}{16} (2N_c - N_f)^2 \log^2(8t) + \dots, \quad (\text{B.22})$$

one can show iteratively that

$$p_n(t) = \mathcal{O}(t^{(4-n)/3}(\log t)^{k(n)}), \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty, \quad (\text{B.23})$$

where $k(n)$ is a positive integer. Hence, p_{n+1} is asymptotically subleading relative to p_n , i.e. not just compared to p_0 .

- In the flavour-less case the expansion (B.16) is *uniformly* valid for all t . In particular, with a suitable choice for t_n^- it correctly reproduces the IR asymptotic behaviour of the Butti et al. solution [1], as well as the UV behaviour. As we demonstrate below, this allows us to determine the constant that parameterises the IR asymptotics in an expansion in large c , the parameter that governs the UV asymptotics.
- Although the integrals involved in the expressions for $p_n(t)$, $n > 0$, cannot be evaluated explicitly, the expansion (B.16) is converging rather fast as we will see in the plots below.
- Inserting the expansion (B.16) in the expression for the dilaton in (3.6) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-2\Phi} = e^{-2\Phi_\infty} & \left(1 + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t(t^{-1/3} p_1) + \frac{3}{2c^2} \left(\partial_t \left(t^{-1/3} p_2 - \frac{1}{8} t^{-5/3} p_1^2 \right) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{3}{8} (\partial_t(t^{-1/3} p_1))^2 - \frac{3}{8} t^{-2/3} g_0 \right) + \mathcal{O}(1/c^3) \right), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.24})$$

where

$$e^{-2\Phi_\infty} \equiv \frac{4}{9} e^{-2\Phi_o} \tilde{c}^{3/2}. \quad (\text{B.25})$$

This formula is useful for evaluating the warp factor \hat{h} .

B.2 The unflavoured solution

Let us now examine in more detail the expansion (B.16) in the case $N_f = 0$. Firstly, since $g_1(t) = 0$ in this case, it follows by induction that all odd terms $p_{2k+1}(t)$ vanish. Moreover,

the unique value of t_{2k}^- for which the expansion (B.16) leads to a regular solution as $t \rightarrow 0$ is $t_{2k}^- = 0$. With this choice of the integration constants t_{2k}^\pm the expansion (B.16) for the flavour-less case is uniformly valid for all values of $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$ and so one can immediately extract both the UV and IR behaviour of the solution.

UV asymptotics

As $t \rightarrow \infty$ we have

$$g_0(t) = \frac{N_c^2}{4} \left(\log^2(8t) - 4 \log(8t) + 4 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\log^2 t}{t}\right) \right). \quad (\text{B.26})$$

Using the recursion relations (B.19) then one computes

$$p_2(t) = \frac{9}{32} t^{2/3} \left(\log^2(8t) - 7 \log(8t) + \frac{47}{2} \right) + \mathcal{O}(t^{-1/3} \log^2(t)). \quad (\text{B.27})$$

Differentiating this with respect to t and using the relation

$$t = \frac{1}{8} e^{4\rho} - \rho + \mathcal{O}(e^{-4\rho}), \text{ as } \rho \rightarrow \infty, \quad (\text{B.28})$$

we obtain the following asymptotic expansion for $P(\rho)$ [9]:

$$P(\rho) = c e^{4\rho/3} + \frac{4N_c^2}{c} \left(\rho^2 - \rho + \frac{13}{16} \right) e^{-4\rho/3} + \mathcal{O}(\rho e^{-8\rho/3}). \quad (\text{B.29})$$

Via (3.5) then we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} e^{2q} &= \frac{c}{4} e^{4\rho/3} + \frac{N_c}{4} (2\rho - 1) + \mathcal{O}(e^{-4\rho/3}), \\ e^{2g} &= c e^{4\rho/3} + N_c (1 - 2\rho) + \mathcal{O}(e^{-4\rho/3}), \\ e^{2k} &= \frac{2c}{3} e^{4\rho/3} - \frac{N_c^2}{6c} (4\rho - 5)^2 e^{-4\rho/3} + \mathcal{O}(e^{-8\rho/3}), \\ e^{4(\Phi - \Phi_o)} &= \frac{3}{2c^3} \left(1 + \frac{3N_c^2}{4c^2} (1 - 8\rho) e^{-8\rho/3} + \mathcal{O}(e^{-4\rho}) \right), \\ a &= 2e^{-2\rho} - \frac{2N_c}{c} (1 - 2\rho) e^{-10\rho/3} + \mathcal{O}(e^{-14\rho/3}). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.30})$$

IR asymptotics

As $t \rightarrow 0$ we have

$$g_0(t) = \frac{N_c^2}{9} \left((3t)^{4/3} - \frac{2}{5} (3t)^2 + \mathcal{O}(t^{8/3}) \right). \quad (\text{B.31})$$

With the choice $t_{2k}^- = 0$ discussed above then, it is easy to show that $p_{2k}(t)$ admits an expansion of the form

$$p_{2k}(t) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} p_{2k}^{(\ell)} t^{\frac{2\ell+4}{3}}, \quad (\text{B.32})$$

where

$$p_0^{(0)} = 1, \quad p_0^{(\ell)} = 0, \quad \ell > 0, \quad p_{2k}^{(0)} = - \int_0^{\infty} dt' t'^{-7/3} R_{2k}(t'), \quad k > 0. \quad (\text{B.33})$$

Hence,

$$\mathcal{P}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \tilde{c}^{1-2k} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} p_{2k}^{(\ell)} t^{\frac{2\ell+4}{3}} =: \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} p^{(\ell)}(\tilde{c}) t^{\frac{2\ell+4}{3}}. \quad (\text{B.34})$$

In principle, one can obtain this expansion directly from the recursion relations (B.16) as we did for the UV asymptotics, but each term in the IR expansion will contain an infinite sum over powers of \tilde{c} :

$$p^{(\ell)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \tilde{c}^{1-2k} p_{2k}^{(\ell)}. \quad (\text{B.35})$$

Crucially, all these sums can be expressed algebraically in terms of the leading term $\tilde{h}_1 \equiv p^{(0)}$. One then obtains the expansion

$$\mathcal{P} = \tilde{h}_1 t^{4/3} - \frac{9N_c^2 3^{-2/3}}{40\tilde{h}_1} t^2 - \frac{9N_c^2 \left(81N_c^2 3^{-4/3} - 160\tilde{h}_1^2\right)}{44800\tilde{h}_1^3} t^{8/3} + \mathcal{O}(t^{10/3}). \quad (\text{B.36})$$

Alternatively, this expansion can be obtained by inserting (B.34) in (B.6). Differentiating this with respect to t now and using

$$t = \frac{8\rho^3}{3} + \frac{32\rho^5}{15} + \frac{256\rho^7}{315} + \mathcal{O}(\rho^9), \quad (\text{B.37})$$

we obtain the IR expansion [7, 9]

$$P = h_1 \rho + \frac{4h_1}{15} \left(1 - \frac{4N_c^2}{h_1^2}\right) \rho^3 + \frac{16h_1}{525} \left(1 - \frac{4N_c^2}{3h_1^2} - \frac{32N_c^4}{3h_1^4}\right) \rho^5 + \mathcal{O}(\rho^7), \quad (\text{B.38})$$

where we have defined

$$\tilde{h}_1 = \frac{3^{4/3}}{8} h_1. \quad (\text{B.39})$$

Using this expansion then we get via (3.5)

$$\begin{aligned}
e^{2q} &= \frac{h_1 \rho^2}{2} + \frac{4}{45} \left(-6h_1 + 15N_c - \frac{16N_c^2}{h_1} \right) \rho^4 + \mathcal{O}(\rho^6), \\
e^{2g} &= \frac{h_1}{2} + \frac{4}{15} \left(3h_1 - 5N_c - \frac{2N_c^2}{h_1} \right) \rho^2 + \frac{8(3h_1^4 + 70h_1^3 N_c - 144h_1^2 N_c^2 - 32N_c^4) \rho^4}{1575h_1^3} \\
&\quad + \mathcal{O}(\rho^6), \\
e^{2k} &= \frac{h_1}{2} + \frac{2(h_1^2 - 4N_c^2) \rho^2}{5h_1} + \frac{8(3h_1^4 - 4h_1^2 N_c^2 - 32N_c^4) \rho^4}{315h_1^3} + \mathcal{O}(\rho^6), \\
e^{4(\Phi - \Phi_o)} &= \frac{32}{h_1^3} \left(1 + \frac{64N_c^2 \rho^2}{9h_1^2} + \frac{128N_c^2(-15h_1^2 + 124N_c^2) \rho^4}{405h_1^4} + \mathcal{O}(\rho^6) \right), \\
a &= 1 + \left(-2 + \frac{8N_c}{3h_1} \right) \rho^2 + \frac{2(75h_1^3 - 232h_1^2 N_c + 160h_1 N_c^2 + 64N_c^3) \rho^4}{45h_1^3} + \mathcal{O}(\rho^6).
\end{aligned} \tag{B.40}$$

Before we move on to the flavoured solution, let us point out a couple of interesting properties of the unflavoured solution, which will not be shared with its flavoured version. Firstly, the fact that the expansion (B.16) is uniformly valid for all t , implies that not only both the UV and IR asymptotic expansions can be directly obtained from the large- c expansion as we discussed above, but we can also relate the IR parameter h_1 with the UV parameter c . Namely, we have

$$h_1 = \frac{8}{3^{4/3}} \left(\frac{3c}{2} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3c}{2} \right)^{1-2k} \int_0^{\infty} dt t^{-7/3} R_{2k}(t) \right), \tag{B.41}$$

which provides a systematic way to obtain h_1 in an expansion for large c to any desired order. Since the dilaton goes to a constant both in the UV and in the IR, as seen in the above asymptotic expansions, we can view (B.41) as a relation between the UV and IR values of the dilaton. In fact, for $N_f = 0$, it follows from (3.6) and (B.1) that the Hamiltonian (B.9) is essentially the dilaton [5]:

$$H = 4e^{-2(\Phi - \Phi_o)}, \tag{B.42}$$

and hence (B.41) relates the IR and UV values of the Hamiltonian. As can be seen in Fig. 8, the expansion (B.16) and the resulting relation (B.41) converge very fast.

B.3 The flavoured solution

Let us now try to construct the flavoured solution of (B.6) that reduces to the unflavoured solution presented above as $N_f \rightarrow 0$. As we shall see, in the flavoured case the expansion (B.16) is not as useful as in the unflavoured case since it breaks down in the IR and hence it

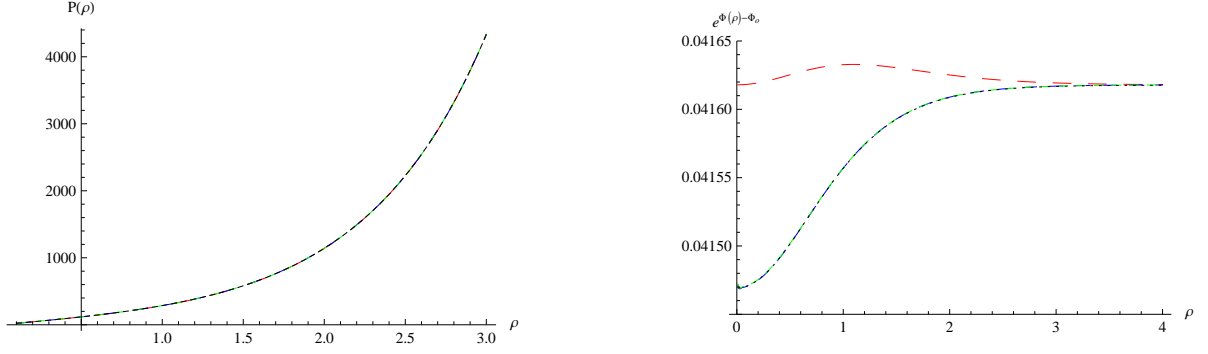


Figure 8: The function $P(\rho)$ and the dilaton plotted using the first three orders in the expansion (B.16) ($\mathcal{O}(c)$ red, $\mathcal{O}(c^{-1})$ blue, and $\mathcal{O}(c^{-3})$ green) are compared to the numerical solution. The plots are for the values $c = 79.370$, $N_c = 10$ and $h_1 = 223.3$, the last of which is determined numerically. Note that the numerical value for h_1 is very close to the leading order approximation $h_1 \approx 4c/3^{1/3}$ in the expansion (B.41) relation, which, as seen in the plot of the dilaton, converges very fast.

is not uniformly valid for all t . It nevertheless provides a useful representation of the solution in the UV.

UV asymptotics

The derivation of the UV asymptotics from (B.16) proceeds as in the unflavoured case. As $t \rightarrow \infty$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} g_0(t) &= \frac{1}{16}(2N_c - N_f)^2 \left(\log^2(8t) - 4\log(8t) + 4 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\log^2 t}{t}\right) \right), \\ g_1(t) &= \frac{N_f}{t} \left(1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\log t}{t}\right) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.43})$$

Using the recursion relations (B.19), we compute

$$\begin{aligned} p_1(t) &= \frac{9N_f}{8}t + \mathcal{O}(\log t), \\ p_2(t) &= \frac{9}{8}t^{2/3} \left(\frac{1}{16}(2N_c - N_f)^2 \left(\log^2(8t) - 7\log(8t) + \frac{47}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{9N_f}{8} \right)^2 \right) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\log^2(t)}{t^{1/3}}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.44})$$

Differentiating these with respect to t we now obtain the asymptotic expansion [9]:

$$P(\rho) = ce^{4\rho/3} + \frac{9N_f}{8} + \frac{1}{c} \left((2N_c - N_f)^2 \left(\rho^2 - \rho + \frac{13}{16} \right) - \frac{81N_f^2}{64} \right) e^{-4\rho/3} + \mathcal{O}(\rho e^{-8\rho/3}). \quad (\text{B.45})$$

Via (3.5) these lead to

$$\begin{aligned}
e^{2q} &= \frac{c}{4}e^{4\rho/3} + \frac{1}{8} \left((2N_c - N_f)(2\rho - 1) + \frac{9N_f}{4} \right) + \mathcal{O}(e^{-4\rho/3}), \\
e^{2g} &= ce^{4\rho/3} + \frac{1}{2} \left((2N_c - N_f)(1 - 2\rho) + \frac{9N_f}{4} \right) + \mathcal{O}(e^{-4\rho/3}), \\
e^{2k} &= \frac{2c}{3}e^{4\rho/3} + \frac{N_f}{2} - \frac{1}{24c} \left((2N_c - N_f)^2(4\rho - 5)^2 - \left(\frac{9N_f}{2} \right)^2 \right) e^{-4\rho/3} + \mathcal{O}(e^{-8\rho/3}), \\
e^{4(\Phi - \Phi_o)} &= \frac{3}{2c^3} \left(1 - \frac{3N_f}{c}e^{-4\rho/3} + \frac{3}{16c^2} \left((2N_c - N_f)^2(1 - 8\rho) + 297N_f^2 \right) e^{-8\rho/3} + \mathcal{O}(e^{-4\rho}) \right), \\
a &= 2e^{-2\rho} - \frac{1}{c}(2N_c - N_f)(1 - 2\rho)e^{-10\rho/3} + \mathcal{O}(e^{-14\rho/3}).
\end{aligned} \tag{B.46}$$

IR asymptotics

Turning to the IR asymptotics, we need the expansions

$$\begin{aligned}
g_0(t) &= \left(\frac{2N_c - N_f}{2} \right)^2 \frac{1}{9} \left((3t)^{4/3} - \frac{2}{5}(3t)^2 + \mathcal{O}(t^{8/3}) \right), \\
g_1(t) &= 2N_f \left((3t)^{-2/3} - \frac{1}{5} + \mathcal{O}(t^{2/3}) \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{B.47}$$

Inserting these in the recursion relations (B.16) we find for small t

$$\mathcal{P}(t) = \tilde{h}_1 t^{4/3} - \frac{N_f}{3^{2/3}2} \left(1 - \frac{N_f}{3^{2/3}8\tilde{h}_1} + \frac{N_f^2}{3^{1/3}32\tilde{h}_1^2} \right) t^{4/3} \log t + \frac{N_f^3}{576\tilde{h}_1^2} t^{4/3} \log^2 t + \dots \tag{B.48}$$

It can be shown that this expansion is what one obtains by first solving (B.6) perturbatively in N_f around the unflavoured solution of the previous section and *then* looking at the IR behaviour of this solution. However, it is obvious that this expansion is not valid all the way down to $t = 0$ as it breaks down at $t \approx \exp(-3^{2/3}2\tilde{h}_1/N_f)$. It follows that the expansion (B.16) breaks down in the IR for $N_f \neq 0$ and (B.48) is not the correct IR behaviour. To recover the correct IR behaviour of the flavoured solution we need to go back to (B.6) and look for an asymptotic expansion as $t \rightarrow 0$ *non-perturbatively* in N_f .

It can be shown that such an asymptotic solution of (B.6) is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{P}(t) &= \frac{N_f}{3^{2/3}2} t^{4/3} \left(-\log t + \frac{3^{2/3}2}{N_f} \tilde{h}_1 - \frac{1}{4} \log(-\log t) - \frac{1}{16} \frac{\log(-\log t)}{\log t} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3^{2/3}2}{N_f} \tilde{h}_1 - \frac{5}{4} \right) \frac{1}{\log t} + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{\log(-\log t)}{(\log t)^2} \right) \right),
\end{aligned} \tag{B.49}$$

where again \tilde{h}_1 is an arbitrary constant. Differentiating with respect to t and using

$$t = \frac{8\rho^3}{3} + \frac{32\rho^5}{15} + \frac{256\rho^7}{315} + \mathcal{O}(\rho^9), \quad (\text{B.50})$$

we obtain

$$P(\rho) = h_1\rho + \frac{4N_f}{3} \left(-\rho \log \rho - \frac{1}{12}\rho \log(-\log \rho) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\rho \log(-\log \rho)}{\log \rho}\right) \right) + \mathcal{O}(\rho^3 \log \rho), \quad (\text{B.51})$$

which leads via (3.6) to

$$\begin{aligned} e^{2q} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{4N_f}{3} \log \rho + h_1 - \frac{N_f}{9} \log(-\log \rho) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\log(-\log \rho)}{\log \rho}\right) \right) \rho^2 + \mathcal{O}(\rho^3 \log \rho), \\ e^{2g} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{4N_f}{3} \log \rho + h_1 - \frac{N_f}{9} \log(-\log \rho) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\log(-\log \rho)}{\log \rho}\right) \right) + \mathcal{O}(\rho \log \rho), \\ e^{2k} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{4N_f}{3} \log \rho + h_1 - \frac{N_f}{3} - \frac{N_f}{9} \log(-\log \rho) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\log(-\log \rho)}{\log \rho}\right) \right) + \mathcal{O}(\rho^2 \log \rho), \\ e^{4(\Phi - \Phi_o)} &= \frac{27}{2N_f^3(-\log \rho)^3} \left(1 - \frac{\log(-\log \rho)}{4 \log \rho} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\log \rho}\right) \right), \\ a &= 1 - 2\rho^2 \left(1 + \frac{(2N_c - N_f)}{2N_f \log \rho} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\log(-\log \rho)}{(\log \rho)^2}\right) \right) + \mathcal{O}(\rho^3 \log \rho). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.52})$$

Note that, contrary to the flavour-less case, the dilaton goes to $-\infty$ in the IR and not to a constant. Moreover, the Hamiltonian (B.9) for $N_f \neq 0$ is not simply related to the dilaton.

C An analytic solution for $N_f = 2N_c$

Here we summarise some results about an analytic solution that is obtained as the rotation from the one with $N_f = 2N_c$. We will use as “seed” solution the solution quoted in eqs.(4.7)-(4.8) of the paper [9]. Notice that these solutions are qualitatively different from those studied in the main text, for example, the fibrations in the metric are absent, and the function $Q(\rho)$ is constant. The functions $P(\rho), Q(\rho)$ are known exactly in this case and given by

$$P = \frac{9N_c}{4} + ce^{\frac{4}{3}\rho}, \quad Q = \pm \frac{3N_c}{4}, \quad \cosh \tau = 1. \quad (\text{C.53})$$

We will keep only the upper sign in the following. In this case the radial coordinate ranges in the whole real axis. For large values of ρ the geometry asymptotes to the conifold, while in the IR, for $\rho \rightarrow -\infty$, the geometry is the one for $N_f = 2N_c$ with a linear dilaton, obtained in eqs.(4.22)-(4.23) of the paper [7] (for the value of $3\xi = 4$). Using (3.19), we find functions

of the background read

$$\begin{aligned}
e^{2q} &= \frac{3N_c}{4} + \frac{c}{4}e^{4\rho/3}, & \frac{e^{2g}}{4} &= \frac{3N_c}{8} + \frac{c}{4}e^{4\rho/3}, & \frac{e^{2k}}{4} &= \frac{N_c}{4} + \frac{c}{6}e^{4\rho/3}, \\
e^{-4\phi} &= e^{-4\phi_\infty} \left[1 + \frac{3N_c e^{-4\rho/3}}{2c} \right] \left[1 + \frac{9N_c e^{-4\rho/3}}{2c} + \frac{9N_c^2 e^{-8\rho/3}}{2c^2} \right], \\
\hat{h} &= e^{-2\phi} - e^{-2\phi_\infty}, & a &= b = 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{C.54}$$

The warp factor \hat{h} for large values of the radial coordinate ($\rho \rightarrow \infty$) has the following expansion:

$$\hat{h} = e^{-2\phi_\infty} \frac{3N_c}{c} \left[e^{-4\rho/3} + \frac{3N_c}{8c} e^{-8\rho/3} - \frac{27N_c^3}{128c^3} e^{-16\rho/3} + O(e^{-20\rho/3}) \right]. \tag{C.55}$$

Asymptotically in $\rho \rightarrow \infty$, we have that the dilaton is constant and the metric and fluxes read

$$\begin{aligned}
ds_{10}^2 &\approx \sqrt{3cN_c} e^{2\rho/3 + \phi_\infty} \left[\frac{dx_{1,3}^2}{3N_c} + \frac{2}{3} d\rho^2 + \frac{1}{4} (d\Omega_2 + d\tilde{\Omega}_2) + \frac{1}{6} (d\psi + \cos\theta d\varphi + \cos\tilde{\theta} d\tilde{\varphi})^2 \right] \\
F_3 &\approx -\frac{N_c}{4} \left[\sin\theta d\theta \wedge d\varphi + \sin\tilde{\theta} d\tilde{\theta} \wedge d\tilde{\varphi} \right] \wedge (d\psi + \cos\theta d\varphi + \cos\tilde{\theta} d\tilde{\varphi}). \\
B_3 &\approx {}^*F_3, & F_5 &\approx (1 + {}^*_{10}) \frac{4ce^{2\phi_\infty}}{3N_c} e^{4\rho/3} \text{vol}_4 \wedge d\rho.
\end{aligned} \tag{C.56}$$

On the other hand, when we explore the geometry near the IR ($\rho \rightarrow -\infty$ where there is a singularity), we will find that the whole background resembles that in eqs.(4.22)-(4.23) of the paper [7] for the value of $3\xi = 4$. The reason for this is that when going to the far IR, the rotation is “undone”, according to eq.(2.10) and the dilaton vanishing rapidly as $e^{4\phi}|_{\rho \rightarrow -\infty} \sim e^{4\rho}$.

Notice that contrary to the $N_f = 2N_c$ solution discussed in the main text, this solution preserves the $U(1)_R$ symmetry, while it does not preserve any \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry discussed in section 5. Further studies of these special solutions, and their field theory interpretations, are left for future work.

D Flavoured fivebrane solution in the variables of [5]

For convenience of the reader, in this appendix we write the fivebrane solution in the variables used in [5]. In particular, the complete solution may be written in terms of two functions²² c, f , obeying two coupled first order differential equations. The variable t used here is related

²²The function c in [5] is not to be confused with the parameter c used elsewhere in this paper.

to that used in the main text as $t = 2\rho$. Following [5] we write the solution for NS fivebranes, with the metric in string frame:

$$ds_{str}^2 = dx_{3+1}^2 + \frac{N_c}{4} ds_6^2 \quad (D.57)$$

$$ds_6^2 = \left(c' + \frac{N_f}{2N_c} \right) (dt^2 + (\epsilon_3 + A_3)^2) + \frac{c}{\tanh t} (\epsilon_1^2 + \epsilon_2^2 + e_1^2 + e_2^2) + 2 \frac{c}{\sinh t} (\epsilon_1 e_1 + \epsilon_2 e_2) \\ - \left(1 - \frac{N_f}{2N_c} \right) \left(\frac{t}{\tanh t} - 1 \right) (\epsilon_1^2 + \epsilon_2^2 - e_1^2 - e_2^2) \quad (D.58)$$

$$e^{2\Phi} = e^{2\Phi_0} \frac{f^{1/2}}{\sinh^2 t} \left(c' + \frac{N_f}{2N_c} \right) \quad (D.59)$$

$$\frac{4}{N_c} H_3 = (\epsilon_3 + A_3) \wedge \left[\epsilon_1 \wedge \epsilon_2 + \left(1 - \frac{N_f}{N_c} \right) e_1 \wedge e_2 + \left(1 - \frac{N_f}{2N_c} \right) \frac{t}{\sinh t} (\epsilon_1 \wedge e_2 + e_1 \wedge \epsilon_2) \right] \\ + \left(1 - \frac{N_f}{2N_c} \right) \frac{(t \coth t - 1)}{\sinh t} dt \wedge (\epsilon_1 \wedge e_1 + \epsilon_2 \wedge e_2) \quad (D.60)$$

where

$$e_1 = d\theta_1, \quad e_2 = -\sin \theta_1 d\phi_1, \quad A_3 = \cos \theta_1 d\phi_1, \\ \epsilon_1 + i\epsilon_2 = e^{-i\psi} (d\theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2 d\phi_2), \quad \epsilon_3 = d\psi + \cos \theta_2 d\phi_2. \quad (D.61)$$

The $SU(2)$ left-invariant one-forms ϵ_i obey $d\epsilon_1 = -\epsilon_2 \wedge \epsilon_3$ and cyclic permutations. The functions $c(t)$ and $f(t)$ appearing in (D.57) obey the equations

$$f' = 4 \sinh^2 t c \quad (D.62)$$

$$c' = \frac{1}{f} [c^2 \sinh^2 t - (t \cosh t - \sinh t)^2] - \frac{N_f}{2N_c} \quad (D.63)$$

where the primes denote derivatives with respect to t . This system is equivalent to the second order equation

$$4ff'' - f'(f' + 8f \coth t) + 16 \sinh^2 t \left[\left(1 - \frac{N_f}{2N_c} \right)^2 (\sinh t - t \cosh t)^2 + \frac{N_f}{2N_c} f \right] = 0. \quad (D.64)$$

Setting $N_f = 0$, the ansatz and the differential equations reduce exactly to those in [5].

Notice the three-form can be written as

$$H_3 = -\frac{N_f}{4} (\epsilon_3 + A_3) \wedge e_1 \wedge e_2 + \text{closed} \quad (D.65)$$

In these variables it is simple to study the \mathbb{Z}_2 action generated by [33]

$$\mathcal{I}: \quad \theta_1 \leftrightarrow \theta_2, \quad \phi_1 \leftrightarrow \phi_2, \quad H_3 \rightarrow -H_3, \quad F_3 \rightarrow -F_3, \quad (D.66)$$

where the action on the three-forms is generated by the center of the $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ action. When $N_f = 0$, the three-form H_3 is invariant under \mathcal{I} , while the metric is not invariant. Therefore the full solution breaks this \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry [1]. On the other hand, when N_f is non-zero, H_3 is not invariant under \mathcal{I} . In particular, the non-closed part of H_3 in (D.65) is not invariant, while the closed part is still invariant. In the particular case that $N_f = 2N_c$ the metric becomes manifestly invariant under \mathcal{I} , however the non-closed part of H_3 is not invariant. In this case the three-form becomes simply

$$H_3 = \frac{N_c}{4}(\epsilon_3 + A_3) \wedge [\epsilon_1 \wedge \epsilon_2 + e_1 \wedge e_2]. \quad (\text{D.67})$$

This is manifestly not invariant under \mathcal{I} , however it is clearly invariant under the swap of two-spheres, without change of sign of H_3 . Therefore, for $N_f = 2N_c$ the full solution is invariant under $\theta_1 \leftrightarrow \theta_2, \phi_1 \leftrightarrow \phi_2$.

E More on the flavoured quiver

In this appendix we make some comments on the quiver gauge theory discussed in section 4.2.1 of the main body of the paper, see eq.(4.41). In particular, here we will study Seiberg dualities and beta functions. The quiver may be written as

$$SU(N_1) \times SU(N_2) \times SU(N_f/2)_{\text{flavour}} \quad (\text{E.68})$$

and is described in Figure 6 in the main text.

E.1 Going to the IR

We start performing Seiberg dualities. After z Seiberg dualities, the quiver will look like

$$SU\left[\frac{z(z-1)N_f}{4} + zN_2 + (1-z)N_1\right] \times SU\left[\frac{z(z+1)N_f}{4} - zN_1 + (1+z)N_2\right] \times SU(N_f/2)_{\text{flavour}} \quad (\text{E.69})$$

where the flavour group is untouched. Assuming that the anomalous dimensions of the A_i, B_i fields are $\gamma_{A,B} = -\frac{1}{2}$, (with no assumptions made on the dimensions of the quark superfields), the beta functions of each group, at each step of the cascade are

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_1 &= (-1)^z 3[N_1 - N_2 - z\frac{N_f}{2}] - \frac{N_f}{2}(1 - \gamma_q) \\ \beta_2 &= (-1)^{z+1} 3[N_1 - N_2 - z\frac{N_f}{2}] - \frac{N_f}{2}(1 - \gamma_q) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.70})$$

and the change of each group in a given step of the cascade is²³,

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta N_1 &= \frac{1 + (-1)^{z+1}}{2} [2N_1 - 2N_2 - \frac{N_f}{2}(2z - 1)] \\ \Delta N_2 &= \frac{1 + (-1)^z}{2} [2N_1 - 2N_2 - \frac{N_f}{2}(2z - 1)].\end{aligned}\tag{E.71}$$

Notice that for odd steps, the group 2 does not change while for even one the group 1 does not change. If we use as a criteria for the existence of a cascade down the flow, the fact that the changes in groups must be positive, whenever we find a negative ΔN_i means that we must stop the duality cascade. This bounds the number of dualities performed, by a critical number given by

$$z_* = \text{Int}[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2(N_1 - N_2)}{N_f}]\tag{E.72}$$

where with Int we mean the integer part. Following the discussion in the main part of the paper, for simplicity let us consider the case when

$$N_1 = [k + 1]N_c, \quad N_2 = kN_c, \quad N_f = \frac{4N_c}{\lambda}, \quad z_* = \text{Int}\left[\frac{\lambda + 1}{2}\right].\tag{E.73}$$

Notice that for $0 < \lambda < \infty$, we can have N_f small or large compared to N_1, N_2 . Also, notice that λ must be a rational number. For example, if we restrict the attention in the interval $N_c < N_f < 2N_c$, we have $2 < \lambda < 4$. This in turn bounds the maximum number of Seiberg dualities to $z_* < 3$. It may be instructive to consider the cases $\lambda = 2, 3, 4$, to notice that the pattern is that after one or two dualities, the quiver comes back to itself, or is in a distribution of colours and flavours that does not permit further Seiberg dualities. Although from the field theory point of view, we could consider the situation in which $\lambda \gg 1$, in which we can do many Seiberg dualities, our string theory backgrounds certainly do not require this. In fact, we typically have $\lambda \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$. Notice that, on the contrary, in the situation studied in [31] we have that $\frac{N_f}{N_1 - N_2} \rightarrow 0$. This gives the possibility of performing many Seiberg dualities, and in fact z_* diverges there.

E.2 Going to the UV

We will quote here similar formulas to the ones above, for the flow towards the UV. As usual, the idea is to Seiberg dualise the strongly coupled group. The first point is that after s Seiberg dualities (we distinguish with s the dualities to the UV while with z those to the

²³The change of the group is defined as Rank[before]-Rank[after], and is typically positive indicating a decrease of the group and degrees of freedom under Seiberg dualities down the cascade.

IR), we have a quiver

$$SU\left[\frac{s(s-1)N_f}{4} + sN_1 + (1-s)N_2\right] \times SU\left[\frac{s(s+1)N_f}{4} - sN_2 + (1+s)N_1\right] \times SU(N_f/2)_{\text{flavour}} \quad (\text{E.74})$$

The beta functions at each step are

$$\beta_1 = (-1)^{s+1}3[N_2 - N_1 - s\frac{N_f}{2}] - \frac{N_f}{2}(1 - \gamma_q), \quad (\text{E.75})$$

$$\beta_2 = (-1)^s3[N_2 - N_1 - s\frac{N_f}{2}] - \frac{N_f}{2}(1 - \gamma_q). \quad (\text{E.76})$$

Notice that the beta function for the sum of the gauge couplings is negative (assuming $\gamma_q < 1$), independently of the number of Seiberg dualities. This implies that at some point in the UV at least one of the couplings will diverge, that is, there is a Landau pole. This behaviour was indeed observed in the solution of [31], which was proposed to be dual to the quiver we are discussing, but at the origin of moduli space, *i.e.* not in a Higgsed phase.

The change in groups is

$$\Delta N_1 = \frac{1 + (-1)^s}{2}[2N_2 - 2N_1 - \frac{N_f}{2}(2s - 1)], \quad (\text{E.77})$$

$$\Delta N_2 = \frac{1 + (-1)^{s+1}}{2}[2N_2 - 2N_1 - \frac{N_f}{2}(2s - 1)] \quad (\text{E.78})$$

Now, going to the UV, one would in principle keep on doing Seiberg dualities unless $\Delta N_i > 0$, which would mean that there is a decrease in the number of degrees of freedom. This implies that

$$\Delta N_i > 0 \rightarrow s < \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2M}{N_f}. \quad (\text{E.79})$$

Coming back to eq.(E.73), this implies that for $s < \frac{1-\lambda}{2}$ we have to stop dualising. For any $s > 0$, we have that the inequality below cannot be satisfied if $M > 0, N_f > 0, s > 1$, so, if we can do one Seiberg duality, we can do as many as we want. As we can see, this quiver has non-stopping Seiberg dualities to the UV. In the case of [31], one can perform many Seiberg dualities before reaching a “duality wall”. This occurs at some finite energy scale, where the Seiberg dualities “accumulate”, and the number of degrees of freedom (for example measured by the central charge) diverge.

F The holographic central charge

In this appendix we compute the “holographic central charge” for our backgrounds. To define this quantity, the idea is to reduce the ten-dimensional system to a five-dimensional

sigma model coupled to scalars, following for example the procedure described in [36]. Then one uses results derived in [37], to show that such quantity is monotonic, and stationary at AdS points. Thus it may be interpreted as a central function, measuring the degrees of freedom of the field theory. Defining the functions

$$H = \frac{\hat{h}}{16} e^{6\phi+4h+4g+2k}, \quad \beta = \hat{h} e^{2\phi+2k} \quad (\text{F.80})$$

and reducing our background in eq.(2.11) to a five-dimensional gravity theory coupled to a sigma model of scalars, we find (in the Einstein frame of the five-dimensional theory) that the metric reads

$$ds_{5,E}^2 = H^{1/3} [dx_{1,3}^2 + \beta d\rho^2]. \quad (\text{F.81})$$

One can define a quantity, that may be identify with the central charge (more precisely, central function) as

$$\mathbf{c} \propto \frac{\beta^{3/2} H^{7/2}}{H'^3}. \quad (\text{F.82})$$

Specifying this to our background we find

$$\mathbf{c} \propto \hat{h}^2 e^{6\phi+4k+2h+2g} \left[\frac{\hat{h}'}{\hat{h}} + (4g' + 4h' + 2k' + 6\phi') \right]^{-3}. \quad (\text{F.83})$$

We will evaluate this expression at large radius. Using the UV expansions of the various functions, we see the term in square brackets is a numerical coefficient, which we will ignore. The factors of c and of g_s cancel between the exponentials and the warp factor, and we pick up precisely the coefficient in the numerator of the warp factor in (4.35), namely we get

$$\mathbf{c} \sim (n_f + n)^2 \quad \text{for} \quad r \rightarrow \infty. \quad (\text{F.84})$$

This is the expected behaviour for the theory $SU(N_c + n + n_f) \times SU(N_f/2 + n + n_f)$, in the limit that $n + n_f \gg N_c$ and $n + n_f \gg N_f$. Of course the number of D3 branes is running, and using this, we have

$$\mathbf{c} \sim (\nu r^2 + (N_c - N_f/2)^2 \log r)^2 \quad \text{for} \quad r \rightarrow \infty. \quad (\text{F.85})$$

The result for the unflavoured Klebanov-Strassler theory ($\nu = 0$, $N_f = 0$) was obtained in [38]. We see that in our case the dominating degrees of freedom in the UV are the n_f source D3 branes. The logarithmic growth is related to the cascading behaviour, whereas the much more rapid power-law growth that we see is presumably due to the Higgsing.

Note that H' does not vanish anywhere, and correspondingly the central function \mathbf{c} is monotonically increasing up to the UV. In particular, our solution does not display a duality

wall, as was observed in the solution of [39], where a divergence of \mathbf{c} at a finite value of the radial coordinate was shown to exist. If there is a Landau pole in the field theory, it will occur at infinite energy, where the number of degrees of freedom measured by the quantity \mathbf{c} defined above, also diverges.

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